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The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 152 No. 12 — September 22, 1947

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Paint Makers Margin Under OPA Revealed

Margins of paint and varnish manufacturers during the period of price-control from October, 1941, to June, 1946, were squeezed almost to the point of extinction in some product lines of the industry, according to a summary of data collected from the industry by the OPA and made public last week by the Office of Temporary Controls.

In a tabular review of unit costs and selling prices by products, covering twenty-three companies accounting for approximately 25 percent of total sales of paint and varnish in 1941, it was shown that while selling prices were held pretty much to their 1941 levels, the cost of materials and labor were not so rigidly controlled.

The following summarizes the changes in selling price, costs and margins for each of the products covered in the survey between October, 1941, and June, 1946:—

Outside house paint.—Selling price advanced from $2.19 per gallon to $2.30, while total costs advanced from $2.02 to $2.27 a gallon. The net margin dropped from 17 cents to 3 cents a gallon or from 7.8 percent to 1.3 percent of the selling price.

Four-hour enamel.—Selling price advanced 2 cents a gallon to $2.98, while costs increased from $2.07 to $2.33 a gallon. The net margin dropped from 89 cents to 65 cents a gallon or from 30.1 percent to 21.8 percent of the selling price.

House paint undercoat.—Selling price remained unchanged at $2.26 a gallon, but total costs rose from $1.87 to $2.04, reducing the net margin from 39 cents to 22 cents a gallon or from 17.3 percent to 9.7 percent of the selling price.

Floor paint.—Selling price advanced 3 cents a gallon to $2.29 while total costs rose from $1.71 to $1.96 a gallon. The net margin declined from 55 cents to 34 cents or from 24.3 percent to 14.8 percent of selling price.

Interior gloss paint.—Selling price advanced 1 cent to $2.14 a gallon while total costs rose from $1.71 to $1.96 a gallon. The net margin dropped from 42 cents to 18 cents or from 19.7 percent to 8.4 percent of selling price.

Varnishes.—Selling price advanced 1 cent to $3.25 a gallon while total costs rose from $2.13 to $2.35 a gallon. The net margin dropped from $1.11 to 90 cents a gallon or from 34.3 percent to 27.7 percent of selling price.

Interior semigloss. — Selling price advanced 1 cent to $2.17 a gallon while costs rose from $1.68 to $1.90 a gallon. The net margin dropped from 48 cents to 27 cents or from 22.2 percent to 12.4 percent of selling price.

Wall primer and sealer.—Selling price advanced 1 cent to $1.60 a gallon while costs rose from $1.40 to $1.58 a gallon. The net margin dropped from 19 cents to 2 cents or from 11.9 percent to 1.2 percent of selling price.

Enamel undercoat.—Selling price advanced 3 cents a gallon to $2.05 while total costs rose from $1.53 to $1.72 a gallon. The net margin dropped from 49 cents to 33 cents or from 24.3 percent to 16.1 percent of selling price.

Flat wall paint.—Selling price advanced 1 cent per gallon to $1.57 while costs rose from $1.35 to $1.56. The net margin dropped from 21 cents to 1 cent or from 13.4 percent to 0.6 percent of the selling price.

Colors-in-oil.—Selling price advanced 2 cents to $2.78 a gallon while costs rose from $2.27 to $2.68 a gallon. The net margin dropped from 49 cents to 10 cents a gallon or from 17.7 percent to 3.6 percent of selling price.

Enamel.—Selling price advanced 13 cents a gallon to $2.98 while costs rose from $2.16 to $2.43 a gallon. The net margin dropped from 69 cents to 55 cents a gallon or from 24.2 percent to 18.5 percent of selling price.

Oleomargarin Purchase Planned by CCC

The Department of Agriculture announces plans for purchase of approximately 2,000,000 pounds of colored oleomargarin by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Bids are to be received not later that 5. p.m. September 29.

USI Buys Cuban Molasses

Sale of 4,350,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses to U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, at a price of 24.43 cents a gallon was announced last week by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under its bid opening of September 12. The sale covered three cargoes, the first of 750,000 gallons due to arrive September 29, the second of 1,800,000 gallons due to arrive September 30, and the third of 1,800,000 gallons due to arrive October 1.

Interior Dept. Eases Rule On Public Land Leasing

OPD Washington Bureau

Applicants for leases on public lands upon which work for the development of phosphate, potash, sodium, sulphur, coal, oil shale, and oil and gas was halted during the war years, will be given an opportunity to resume operations under new regulations of the bureau of land management of the Department of the Interior.

The regulations provide that those whose requests for a government lease were rejected when the land was drafted for military use will have a right to reinstate their applications when termination of the "war service" of the land is officially announced. It is emphasized that the new rules do not, however, contain an automatic, blanket reinstatement of all such applications. A separate request for reinstatement must be filed for each application.

Fats, Oils Production Peak Forecast by Commerce Dept.

OPD Washington Bureau

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials in the crop year now ending may reach 9,500,000,000 pounds, the highest in peacetime history, the Department of Commerce announced last week on the basis of preliminary estimates. If weather conditions are favorable during the remainder of the current growing and harvesting period another 400,000,000 pounds may be added to the total, it was stated.

In its September report on the fats and oils industry, the department said that the continued high output of lard made possible the liberalization of exports of that product and all fats and oils, and added that the fourth quarter allocations of about 450,000,000 pounds, if actually shipped, will bring total exports for 1947 to more than 1,000,000,000 pounds.

Supplies are sufficient to meet the export allocation, as stocks have been accumulating and heavy processing of both vegetable oils and edible fats are expected in the last three months of the year, the department said. With domestic supplies continuing favorably, it adds, increasing consumption of fats and oils is expected during the coming season, with greater consideration given to the quality of product and war-developed purchasing habits.

German, Japanese Products Take Normal Import Duties

OPD Washington Bureau

Products now being imported into the United States from Germany or Japan are subject to the same tariff duties that apply on similar products from any other country, officials of the Bureau of Customs have informed the OPD bureau. The fact that the industries of these two enemy countries are under the direction and operation of our military authorities has no effect on the status of the products themselves, it was stated. The products are still considered to be of foreign manufacture and thus are subject to the same rate of duties on products coming from other countries.

About the only change in the application of the tariff duties to the products of these countries that has been made has been the abrogation of the prewar order that imposed countervailing duties of 25 to 40 percent on products from Germany. These duties were suspended by proclamation effective as of May 8, 1945, as to all products of Germany and the countries which were under the domination of Germany and named in the order imposing the countervailing duties.

Also, officials said, the benefits of the reciprocal trade agreements were extended generally to all countries by Presidential proclamation several years back and since no exception was made in the proclamation to Germany and Japan, the concessions contained in the agreements are being extended to the products of these two countries.

With respect to government surplus products sold abroad, officials said that these products may be brought back to the United States without payment of duty under certain conditions. Generally speaking the Surplus Property Disposal Act prohibits the importation of government surpluses from abroad, but exceptions are made in the case of products brought in by veterans, products imported for reconditioning and exported again, and products which have been certified as being in short supply in this country. When the products fall within either of these three classifications they may be brought back to the United States without payment of duties.

Products which are of foreign manufacture which the Army or Navy purchased abroad and later declared them to be surplus and sold them abroad, are dutiable as any other product when imported into the United States.

Cuban Ethyl Alcohol Offers Ignored by U.S. Consumers

OPD Washington Bureau

Efforts of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to dispose of its mounting stocks of Cuban ethyl alcohol to the domestic trade at the price of 80 cents a gallon, f.o.b. buyers tankcar basis, have been completely ignored thus far, according to the agency.

The only sales made under the fixed price offering has been to Canadian interests at the re-export price of 68 cents a gallon. These sales total approximately 900,000 gallons. Not a gallon has been sold to domestic industry.

Officials are not discouraged, however, because they believe that stocks now held by the domestic trade will very soon begin to diminish and they will need to replenish inventories from the government stocks in view of present corn prices.

Officials also announced that they plan to take the 1948 supply of Cuban alcohol under next year's contract in continuous shipments that will begin to move to this country shortly. The arrangement was entered into in order to avoid the difficulties that might be occasioned in obtaining transportation and storage facilities resulting from a delay in accepting shipments until next year.

Paint Spraying Equipment Offered For Sale by WAA

OPD Washington Bureau

About $7,250,000 worth of surplus paint spraying equipment, water purification and distillation units and dust collection equipment will go on sale in three national programs launched today by War Assets Administration.

The property, offered on a sealed bid basis by WAA regional offices holding inventories, is located in Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Boston, Mass.; Charlotte, N. C.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland; Denver, Colo.; Dallas, Tex.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Nashville, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; New York; Omaha, Nebr.; Philadelphia; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco.

Gannon Finds No Price Collusion by Oil Firms

OPD Washington Bureau

W. E. Gannon, director of petroleum purchases of the Federal Bureau of Supply, told an investigating committee of the house last week that he had found no evidence of either price collusion or a boycott against government business by oil companies.

He testified at a one-day investigation by the committee of alleged unauthorized price increases granted by the bureau in government oil contracts shortly after petroleum prices were decontrolled last year. The increases were allowed by the bureau over the protests of the Comptroller General and efforts are now being made to get back the amounts paid by the government in excess of the prices in the contracts.

Mr. Gannon told the committee that the majority of the suppliers involved were jobbers who had been caught between the fixed price in their government contract and the higher price of products from their suppliers. There were 154 contracts involved, held by 104 companies, of which only ten were majors. The contracts had been entered into just prior to the decontrol of petroleum prices and the subsequent market price rise.

He also expressed the view that price controls should be re-established on petroleum products, but there were no indications from the committee that it would concur.

Carbon Black Plant Sold

OPD Washington Bureau

An Odessa, Tex., channel carbon black plant operated during the war by the United Carbon Company has been sold for $4,300,000 to Sid W. Richardson, Fort Worth, independent oil and gas operator, War Assets Administration said last week. The plant, one of the largest built by the government to meet military needs, consists of 670 buildings on 426 acres of land. It has a capacity of 45,000,000 pounds of carbon black annually.

Price Trend Continues Upward

Mainly because of the inclination of suppliers of oils, fats, and greases to clamber up the price hill as rapidly as they scrambled down during July and August, the upward trend of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs went farther last week. Some assistance was again given by the trend of eggs. Chemicals, in the general sense of the term, were noticeably inactive in respect of prices. They are slated for a variety of uppings October 1. An exception in the past week was Canadian ammonium nitrate, which got a big boost; the dolomite mixture will go up October 1.

Buying interest has been stimulated by the ascending trend of prices in general and is expected to respond further as the trend spreads. In some lines, alkalies and chlorine being good examples, expanding buying interest is not going to mean bigger buying—there is no more to buy. Other groups have again been put behind in deliveries. Buyers want all they can get as quickly as they can get it. Sellers are under heavy pressure to depart from their policy of allocating shipments as widely as practicable.

There is a tighter pinch on chromium and tin compounds, and formic and oxalic acids. Acids, gases, and solvents in the tankcar classes are all held up by inadequacy of containers. Dye prices are going up, but not exactly because this year's cranberry crop will have to be colored to get sales appeal. In common with other fruits and also wild flowers, the bog berry is pale this year.

The fats and oils price upping ran over a wide scope. The major domestic vegetable oils got their usual boost. Copra carried coconut oil up with it. The meat situation elevated tallow and grease and oleo and grease oils. And the general uptrend carried six fatty acids along. Castor beans, flaxseed, and tung oil were reduced. But, castor pomace got a big push upward, so did five other organic nitrogenates as feeders continued to bid fertilizer mixers farther out of the running. Botanical drugs and flavors were narrowly split, the downside being a bit the heavier. The downward trend continued in a narrower scope in essential oils.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Sept. 19, 1947	Sept. 12, 1947	Sept. 19, 1946
142.6	**141.6**	**137.0**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	152.3	134.9	132.2	113.5
May	145.9	135.1	132.5	118.2
June	143.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	142.5	137.7	132.5	125.5
August	140.4	136.6	133.9	128.2
Year's average	*147.8	138.8	133.3	123.2

* Eight months.

Mothproofing Agents Trade Practice Parley Considered

OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal Trade Commission has under consideration a proposal to call a trade practice conference of producers of mothproofing agents to set up rules for the industry over advertising, discounts and other practices falling within the jurisdiction of FTC regulations.

Officials said that they expect the commission to act on the proposal at an early date, although the actual drafting of the rules may take some time so as not to raise any conflict with work now under way in the Department of Agriculture towards the registration of the members of this industry under the new economic poisons law.

There have been a number of proceedings issued by the FTC against members of the moth-proofing industry on their advertising claims and because of the similarity of complaints it is thought by officials that much good could be accomplished for the benefit of the public through a trade practice conference that would lead to the discontinuance of unfair practices.

However, since the industry is now subject to jurisdiction of both the FTC and the Department of Agriculture, it is questionable how far the FTC can go in the direction of outlawing unfair practices by trade practice conference without becoming in conflict with the Department of Agriculture.

The economic poisons law gives the latter department jurisdiction over the labeling of the products and the claims made on the labels, while the FTC is limited to advertisements and Roberts-Patman act violations. It will be necessary to set up a liaison between the two agencies to avoid duplication and overlapping of activities.

Dye Trade's Opportunities Reviewed by Hillhouse

Opportunities for the American dye industry to obtain a firm foothold in the world export market are reviewed in the latest issue of the "Foreign Commerce Weekly" by F. B. Hillhouse, who resigned recently from the staff of the chemical and drug division of the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce.

With Germany and Japan out of the export market, Mr. Hillhouse points out that the largest competitor faced by the American industry is Great Britain, and that it is questionable how extensively she can engage in the dye export trade because of her coal shortage. In France, another major competitor, the output of dyes last year reached 1938 levels, he said, but exports amounted to only one-half the prewar rate.

Mr. Hillhouse said that it is estimated that the 1946 production of dyes in the United States totaled around 180,000,000 pounds. Final figures have not been announced as yet, but if the estimate is correct, he declared, a new record will have been established, replacing the previous high mark of nearly 160,000,000 pounds in 1941.

Coaltar dyes, because of their essentiality, short supply, and general profitableness, have captured the imagination of many business men during the past few years, he stated, and probably no other group of commodities has attracted more newcomers into the foreign trade field that the dye group has. It has become a field for opportunities, Mr. Hillhouse stated, and there have been instances of orders for dyes not being properly filled.

He urged that every effort be made by the industry to uphold the good name of American dyes because the reputation now being established in markets to which American dyes were previously strangers will have a profound bearing on the future when supplies become easier.

Parenteral Drug Group To Meet October 10

The Parenteral Drug Association will hold its association dinner at the New Yorker hotel, New York, on October 10, with George P. Larrick, assistant commissioner of food and drugs of the Food and Drug Administration, slated to be guest speaker. Mr. Larrick will discuss "Enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act as It Affects the Parenteral Drug Industry."

Moyer Elected President Of Drug Essentials, Inc.

Sidney L. Moyer has been elected president and general manager of Drug Essentials, Inc., Chicago, succeeding H. H. Schultz, who sold his holdings in the company. Mr. Moyer formerly was secretary-treasurer and general manager. The firm now has offices at 4344 Wentworth avenue.

Contents of This Issue

Alumatone Opens St. Louis Office..... 68
Bakelite Issues Vinylite Resin Brochure.... 70
Barbiturates Regulation Bill to Be Pushed.. 5
Bass Heads FTC at Chicago..... 43
Benzyl Cinnamate Synthesis Method Told..50
Binny & Smith Offers Booklet..... 74
Carbon Black Plant Sold..... 3
Caustic Soda to Combat Fluorine Pollution. 39
CDIC Club Meets..... 68
Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings: June. 40
Chemurgic Conference in Cincinnati Oct 1.. 7
Chlorosulphonic Acid Research Described.. 50
Cleveland Paint to Elect Officers..... 69
Coal By-Products..... 42
Cottonseed Crush: August..... 71
Crude Oil Stocks..... 63
Cuban Ethyl Alcohol Offers Ignored..... 3
DCAT Sets Program for Shawnee Meeting.. 5
Drug Warehousing Techniques Told..... 49
Drumex Building Plant..... 69
DDT Danger to Humans Told..... 50
Du Pont Names Squires to Ammonia Dept.. 44
Economic Research Begun by USDA..... 7
Fats, Oils Oct.-Dec. Export Quotas Detailed. 74
Fats, Oils Production Peak Forecast..... 3
Fertilizer Tag Sales: August..... 45
French Export Licensing Rules Eased..... 39
Gallowbirds Elect..... 68
Gannon Finds No Oil Firms Price Collusion. 3
German, Jap Goods Take Normal Duties.... 3
German Zinc Industry Data For Sale..... 70
Goddard Fisher Vice-President..... 37
Griffin Chemical Agent for Quaker Oats.... 54
Hafer, jr., Made Baker Sales Head..... 38
Hasselman, Seaman, DeRyes Leave Redding. 74
Hercules Powder 'Parlon' Available..... 69
Heyden Appoints Lulek..... 44
Insecticide Vanishes After Lethal Action.... 44
Interior Dept. Eases Public Land Rules..... 3
Jefferson Chemical Adds Koonce..... 39
Johnson & Johnson Names MacDougall..... 50
Lambert Pharmacal Names Pauley P.A.... 5
Latin American Economic Data Completed.. 40
Merrell Co. Advances Mackner..... 59
Mineral Deposit Surveys Published..... 38
Mining Congress to Meet October 27..... 40
Monsanto Advances Six Researchers..... 44
Navy Industrial Ass'n Nominates 17..... 7
Noyes Urges More Photochemistry Study.... 39
NPA Reelects Officers..... 7
NPVLA Fifty Year Club Seeks Members.... 69
NPVLA Names Moore Scientific Head..... 5
N. Y. Aromatics Moves Office..... 59
NY Safety Council Sets 1948 Convention.... 7
Oil and Colour Chemists Elect Jordan..... 70
Oil Chemists Meeting Program Announced.. 7
Oilseed Crushing Plant for Egypt..... 74
Oils, Fats Consumption: April-June..... 7
Oils Splitting Tech Gives Paint Materials.. 74
Oleomargarin Purchase Planned by CCC.... 3
Pa. Color & Chemical Operating..... 68
Paint Makers Margin Under OPA Revealed.. 3
Paint Spraying Equipment Offered..... 3
Perfume Seminar Offered at Columbia..... 59
Phila. Paint Technicians Meet..... 68
Phosphate Research Group on Radioactivity. 5
Photo Industry Show in San Francisco..... 40
Plant Food Up 6.5 Percent..... 44
Prod. Council Construction Exhibit Oct. 1.. 69
Roller Joins Atlas Powder Co..... 38
Scientific Reports Vol. 3 Index Published.. 40
Seidlitz Paint & Varnish Names Kyger..... 74
Shadle to Join Julius Hyman..... 5
Solvay Water Treatment Bulletin Published. 38
Soybean in Indonesia to Be Studied..... 74
Starch Plant for Magic Valley Processing.... 5
Steel Shipping Barrels Output: July..... 38
Stein, Hall Names Kline..... 78
St. Regis Gets Management Rights..... 69
Taylor Named by American Potash..... 38
Tomes Joins Truscon Labs..... 69
USI Buys Cuban Molasses..... 3
Woolsey Offers New Paints..... 68

General Features

Advertising Index..... 75
Association Meeting Dates..... 5
Bids Wanted..... 4
Classified Advertisements..... 78
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials..... 32
Foreign Sales Leads..... 5
Imports..... 52
Imports Detained..... 57
Industrial Chemical Uses..... 7
Obituaries..... 51
OPD Price Index..... 3
Professional Services..... 74
Surplus Materials Offered..... 4
Trade Briefs..... 38, 40, 49, 54, 70, 75
Washington Talks It Over..... 5

Market Reports

Agricultural Chemicals..... 45
Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums..... 57
Coaltar Chemicals..... 42
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 47
Essential Oils, Other Aromatics..... 60
Fertilizer Materials (see Agric. Chem.)
Heavy Chemicals..... 35
Oils, Fats, and Waxes..... 71
Petroleum Derivatives..... 63
Protective Coatings Materials..... 65
Textile and Leather Chemicals..... 41

Wood Hydrolysis Plant Is Not at Bellingham

In some inexplicable manner, the wood hydrolysis plant whose operations have been suspended was mislocated in the item on that suspension which was printed in *OPD* in September. The item located the plant at Bellingham, Wash. It is located at Springfield, Ore.

The alcohol-from-wood enterprise at Bellingham is that of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company. The process there is based on sulphite waste liquor and has been in operation producing alcohol for about two and a half years.

The erstwhile lessee-operation of the wood hydrolysis plant was the Willamette Valley Wood Chemical Company. That company has no connection whatsoever with the Puget Sound company operating at Bellingham. Puget Sound and Willamette Valley are quite distantly different localities. Their confusion in the September 1 item is greatly regretted.

Herrmann Assistant Head Of USDA Farm Research

Dr. Omer W. Herrmann was appointed assistant administrator of the agricultural research administration last week by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton D. Anderson. Since July, 1946, he had been director of the fats and oils branch of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Dr. Herrmann will assist the administrator of in coordinating research on utilization and marketing which is being greatly expanded under the Research and Marketing act. He will also assist the chief of the office of experiment stations in coordinating marketing research of the state experiment stations with that of the department.

Hartman Heads Kodak Labs Synthetic Chemicals Dept.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has appointed William W. Hartman superintendent of the synthetic chemicals department of Kodak research laboratories. Mr. Hartman joined the department in 1919 and was named assistant superintendent in 1929.

Schroeder Resigns Position At McLaughlin Gormley King

Clay L. Schroeder has resigned as vice-president and sales manager of McLaughlin Gormley King Company, manufacturing chemists, Minneapolis, due to poor health. Paul D. Torpin, who has specialized in agricultural insecticide sales for the company, has been named sales manager.

Mr. Schroeder has formed the brokerage firm of C. L. Schroeder Company to specialize in food accounts and to represent McLaughlin Gromley King on its food products line in Minneapolis territory, and will continue to handle the sale of the company's aerosol pyrethrum extract.

Pricing Problems Clarified In Commerce Dept. Brochure

OPD Washington Bureau

Distinctions between legal and illegal methods of handling pricing problems are made clear in a new pamphlet, "Small Business and Regulation of Pricing Practices," issued by the office of small business of the Department of Commerce. Pricing practices affected by the Sherman act, the Clayton act, the Robinson-Patman act, the Federal Trade Commission act, and State "fair trade" and "unfair practice" laws are covered.

The new pamphlet supplements an earlier publication, "Small Business and Government Regulation," and is one of several planned to cover the laws affecting small business. It may be purchased from field offices of the Department of Commerce, or from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 15 cents a copy.

Cleary Names McKee Industrial Sales Manager

W. A. Cleary Corporation, chemicals manufacturer, New York, has appointed William N. McKee industrial sales manager, as a part of a program for expanding lecithin sales. He will also have charge of sales of germicides, fungicides and herbicides. Mr. McKee was formerly with the Shell Oil Company, and since 1945 has been employed in the naphtha, solvents and process materials section of that company's New York sales office.

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Market Reports

Coconut oil continued to advance. Crude oil sold 16½c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for immediate shipment and at 16c. October-December, making net gains 2 cents for the week.

Copra sales were made at $200 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, October November shipment. Prices scored net advances of $30 during the past week.

Glycerin prices strengthened late last week. Tallow was a stronger and higher material and with almost all soapmakers' raw materials showing stronger undertones and, often, higher prices, the position of glycerin was subject to close watching.

Linseed oil shipments totaled 1,492 tons from the Argentine to the United Kingdom last week.

Santonin once more is arriving from the Soviet Union. The arrival of six cases was reported late in the past week. It was the first importation for a long length of time.

Silver bullion was raised ¼c. per ounce last Friday, establishing an official price of 70¾c. per ounce. Silver salts were unchanged.

Soybean oil futures were higher with sales noted at 19c. tankcars, f.o.b. mills for October-November, an advance of 1c. per pound.

Tallow supply situation was tighter with sales of swell lots of fancy reported at 19c. Bids of 18c. for large quantities not covered.

Export Controls Expansion In U.S. Seen by McIntyre

A sharp increase in United States export controls was forecast last week by Dr. Francis McIntyre, director of the export control branch of the Department of Commerce's Office of International Trade, at a foreign trade meeting of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York. He intimated that United States materials may be directly assigned to countries receiving aid from the American government.

Mr. McIntyre said this does not mean more items will be placed under export licensing, but that it indicates closer control, over end use; closer scrutiny as to destination; tighter control over goods exported under aid programs, and some shift in export licensing.

Witco Buys Interest In Panhandle Carbon Co.

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has purchased the interest of Phillips Petroleum Company in the Panhandle Carbon Company, and will continue to market the entire production of carbon black by the latter company. Phillips Petroleum Company acquired a half interest in the carbon company shortly after it was purchased, in 1933, by Robert I. Wishnick, who continues to function as its president.

Surplus Materials and Equipment Offered

Chemicals and related materials currently offered as surplus by the War Assets Administration on closed bids to the dates given or at fixed prices as stated, include the following items:—

Aluminum powder, three lots, aggregating 99,569 pounds; Evansville, Ind., Twelfth and Ohio streets, CI-O (93)-1098, September 30.

Filter powder, 6,950 pounds; Philadelphia, PHL-81-616, October 9.

—*Continued on page 37*

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, 5,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 1, September 25.

Acetone, 34,770 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 1, September 25.

Adhesive, water resistant, 400 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 64, September 30.

Aluminum sulphate, 270,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 118, September 26.

Ammonia, 3,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 3, September 25.

Benzol, 1,925 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 4, September 25.

Blood grouping serum, 24,000 packages, Purchasing and Contracting Officer (Washington 12, D. C.) September 30.

Buffing compound, 7,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 12, September 25.

Calcium carbide, 45,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 5, September 25.

Calcium chloride, 20,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 6, September 25.

Calcium hypochlorite, 11,600 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 7, September 25.

Carbon removing compound, 2,330 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 13, September 25.

Carbon tetrachloride, 7,535 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 9, September 25.

Chloroform, 7,309 gallons, Quartermaster Pur-

—*Continued on page 55*

Barbiturates Regulation Bill to Be Pushed

A renewed effort to obtain passage of legislation to tighten Federal control over the sale of barbiturates will be made next session by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts. It was stated by her office last week that Mrs. Rogers has not lost interest in her bill (H.R. 588) to place barbiturates under the provisions of the narcotics laws, and is hopeful that favorable action will be taken on the measure by the ways and means committee early in the coming session.

A preliminary hearing was held on the measure by the ways and means committee last May during which Mrs. Rogers stressed the inadequacy of the present statutes to deal with the problem. In her testimony before the committee, which was made public just last week, she said that the use of these "habit-forming drugs which has caused the death and suicide of great numbers of persons is increasing in such tremendous rates that even the drug merchants who are permitted to sell the drugs at great profit without any restrictions are greatly alarmed."

She also presented to the committee a letter from George P. Larrick, assistant commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration in which he pointed out the difficulty of controlling the sale of barbiturates under the food, drug, and cosmetic act. Control has now been made almost impossible, he added last week, as a result of the circuit court ruling in the Sullivan case which denies the agency's right to control retail sales of drugs.

Mr. Larrick stated in his letter to Mrs. Rogers that it has become apparent that the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act is not adequate to control effectively the abuses incident to the improper distribution and use of barbiturates.

Lambert Pharmacal Names Pauley Purchasing Agent

Alfred W. Pauley, jr., has been appointed purchasing agent for the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis. Mr. Pauley, who has been associated with the company for the past ten years, has been assistant purchasing agent since 1942.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Ammonium sulphate, Calcutta, India (AK-9).
Chemicals, Brussels, Belgium (AK-3); Milano, Italy (AK-13).
Cosmetics, Caracas, Venezuela (AK-5).
Drugs, Milano, Italy (AK-13).
Industrial chemicals, Havana, Cuba (AK-1); Shanghai, China (AK-4).
Insecticides, Brussels, Belgium (AK-2).
Lacquers, Bombay, India (AK-10).
Lubricating oils, Rome, Italy (AK-14).
Matches, Bombay, India (AK-7).
Paint, Koblenz-Neuendorf, Germany (AK-8); Bombay, India (AK-10).
Paint materials, Istanbul, Turkey (AK-11).
Pharmaceutical products, Brussels, Belgium (AK-3); Milano, Italy (AK-13).
Photographic supplies, Singapore, British Malaya (AK-6); Soresina, Italy (AK-12).
Plastic materials, Istanbul, Turkey (AK-11).
Polishes, Brussels, Belgium (AK-2); Koblenze Neuendorf, Germany (AK-8).
Preservatives, Brussels, Belgium (AK-2).
Sanitary products, Brussels, Belgium (AK-2).
Sodium sulphide, Havana, Cuba (AK-1).
Waxes, natural and synthetic, Milano, Italy (AK-15).

To Join Julius Hyman

Brig. Gen. Charles S. Shadle will join Julius Hyman & Co., insecticides producer, Denver, as vice-president about November 1, on the expiration of his terminal leave from the Army. Gen. Shadle is a veteran of thirty years' experience with the Army, and has served in various administrative and executive capacities in the chemical warfare service.

Magic Valley Processing Building Starch Plant

The Magic Valley Processing Company, through its exclusive distributor, American Key Products, Inc., New York, announces construction of a $200,000 plant in Twin Falls, Idaho, for the production of potato starch. The plant, expected to be in operation about January 1, will be geared to produce forty tons daily. When completed it will replace the company's present plant, which has a daily capacity of twenty-two tons.

American Key Products also has announced that Menan Starch Company is constructing a $150,000 potato starch plant at Idaho Falls, Idaho, with a capacity of twenty-five tons a day. It will operate a distillery with a production of 1,200 gallons daily of ethyl and denatured alcohol from the byproducts of the starch plant.

Phosphate Research Group Reviews Radioactive Tests

About half the members of the Phosphate Research Committee and some two score other technical and scientific representatives of interests in soil science, agronomy, fertilization, and related fields attended a dinner meeting September 26 in the Hotel New Yorker, New York, for a review of the committee's activities. The meeting was headed by Dr. Vincent Sauchelli, of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore. The chairman told how the committee had been formed about a year ago, with funds of $12,450 contributed by the fertilizer industry, for a study of the utilization of phosphates by plants by means of radioactive isotopes.

The work of the committee, under the administrative supervision of the University of North Carolina, has been joined by Cornell University and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. A staff of about fifteen researchers has been working at the bureau's Beltsville experimental station. A report of progress was made September 2 by Dr. Lyman Dean. He was unable to attend the meeting because of illness. Dr. Ralph W. Cummings, of the University of North Carolina, explained the setup of the major staff, comprising two representatives of the Bureau of Plant Industry and one each from Cornell and North Carolina, concentration in one group having been decided upon for various reasons. The progress has been more rapid than was expected.

The same comment was made by Dr. Frank Parker, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who told of the expectations in respect of the value of radioactive phosphate in the study of plant nutrition and explained the task of training workers for its research application. He made the point that the experimentation had been so interesting and so insistent that the work often ran day and night and Sunday. Some of the characteristics of phosphate in weak solution were enumerated by Dr. Parker, including adsorption of the salt by glass and its reactions with clays. The experiments, he said, had shown that the uptake of phosphorus from seed, soil, or fertilizer varied under several conditions, but much has been learned about optimum application without waiting to measure a crop. The health hazards of handling the radioactive isotopes also were noted.

The nature of the Beltsville experimentation was not disclosed. Detailed reports on the work will be made in five or more papers at a symposium of the agronomic and soil-science groups in Cincinnati, November 17.

Commenting on the work of Hall, of North Carolina, and McAuliff, of Cornell, Mr. Sauchelli declared that many scientific concepts had to be changed and that it had become necessary to think in atoms, rather than in milligrams. The wonderland of atomic interiors was proclaimed by Dr. H. B. Siems, who declared that the phosphate research presented the industry with an opportunity to make history in plant nutrition and to prove to politicians that it was not obstructive of the advancement of agriculture. Maurice F. Lockwood, president of the National Fertilizer Association, said that the industry must decide whether it wants to enter into a working partnership with State and Federal agencies for long-range research in plant nutrition. The industry must do its part, he declared. Dr. John R. Taylor, jr., technician with the American Plantfood Council, expressed appreciation for what he said was work unequaled in the field of agricultural advancement. He felt that determination of the need for continued use of phosphatic plant-food was possible, and he considered it most desirable. Interest in the work and expectation of its widely proven value were expressed by Dr. Michael Peech, of Cornwell, and several other soil scientists. The wisdom of the invetment was attested by all.

NPVLA Names Moore Head of Scientific Section

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has appointed John C. Moore director of its scientific section, effective October 1. Mr. Moore has been superintendent of the Sinclair Refining Company paint plant at Marcus Hook, Pa., since 1934,

John C. Moore

and is currently concluding his term as president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

During the war Mr. Moore was a member of the technical advisory committee of the protective coatings section, War Production Board, and chairman, from 1940 to 1945, of the federation's technical advisory committee, which cooperated with various branches of the armed services.

Before taking charge of the Sinclair paint plant, he held technical, operating and executive positions in the oil industry.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

President Truman's economic council is beginning its study of trade restraints as a possible factor in the rising cost of living, and one of the items that it has placed at the top of its agenda is the matter of fair-trade laws under which minimum retail prices may be fixed on particular products.

These fair-trade laws are now in operation in nearly every State in the Union, and industries are able to make use of them by reason of the Miller-Tydings act which holds over products moving from one State to another under fixed minimum resale prices an umbrella against application of the anti-trust laws. It was enacted primarily as a deterrent against the use of popular brand products as loss-leaders.

The economic council is supposed to make a factual review of the effects of fair-trade laws and all others providing various exclusion from laws against price restraints, such as labor union agreements, cooperatives and railroad rates set by rate bureaus. The only important exclusion from the anti-restraint laws that won't be covered in the survey are local utilities, which must operate under exclusive franchises.

It will not come as any surprise if the council condemns the fair-trade laws as being inflationary, because it doesn't plan to do any research of its own, but will lean heavily on data collected by TNEC, work of the Federal Trade Commission, and individual studies by governmental and other economists. Nearly all of these have, at some time in the past, pointed the finger of damnation at the fair-trade laws.

Butyl Alcohol from Corncobs

A major advance toward the goal of converting the sugars of corncobs into butyl alcohol has just been made by the Northern Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. Research workers report that they have just about licked the problem of fermenting xylose, one of the two sugars produced when the cobs are treated with acid, and a new important future source of butyl alcohol may thus be opening up.

In treating (hydrolyzing) the cobs with acid two sugars are produced. One is the relatively common glucose, or cornsugar, the other is xylose, once called woodsugar, but relatively unknown because little use has been found for it. Although it has long been easy to ferment the hexoses—sugars with six carbon atoms, like glucose—it has not been easy to ferment the pentoses, like xylose, which have only five carbon atoms. Workers have now found that xylose can be fermented satisfactorily with a strain of butyl alcohol bacteria.

There are still many "bugs" in the process because uniform success in the fermentation could not be achieved with all batches, but sufficient progress has been made to warrant the guarded statement that the fer-

—*Continued on page 38*

Association Meeting Dates

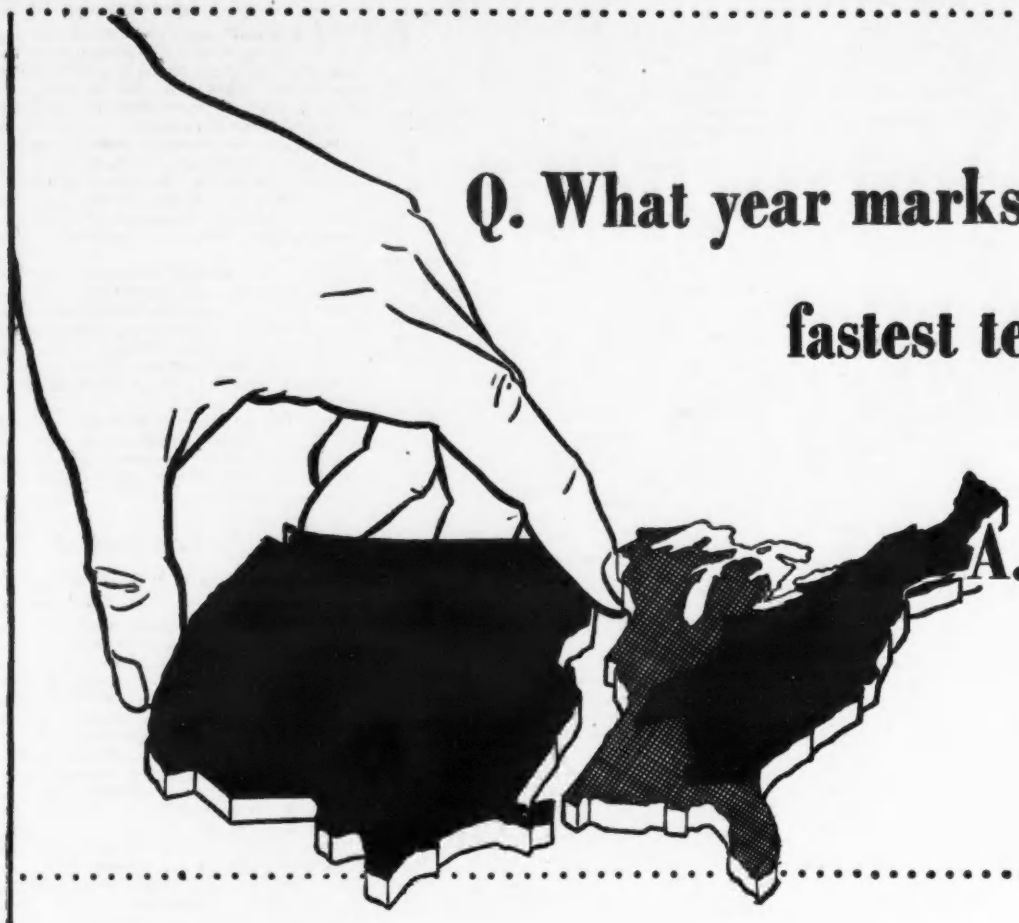
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Congress hotel, Chicago, October 23-25.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Detroit, November 10-12.
American Oil Chemists' Society, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 20-22.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 15-17.
Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, October 20-21.
Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, December 1-6.
Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., November 13-14.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trade Section, New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 25-26.
Federal Wholesale Druggist Association, French Lick Springs hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 8-10.
Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, November 7-10.
National Association of Insecticide & Disinfectant Manufacturers, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, December 1-3.
National Association of Printing Ink Makers, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 1-3.
National Association of Retail Druggists, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 12-16.
National Association of Wholesalers, Pennsylvania hotel, N. Y., October 6-7.
National Barrel & Drum Association, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 3-5.
National Farm Chemurgic Council mid-American chemurgic conference, Gibson hotel, Cincinnati, October 1-3.
National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 10-12.
National Foreign Trade Council, St. Louis, October 20-22.
National Paint Salesmen's Association, Madison hotel, Atlantic City, October 16-18.
National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, Ambassador hotel, Atlantic City, November 11-14.
National Pest Control Association, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., October 27-29.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ritz Carlton hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., October 18-23.
New York Board of Trade, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, October 23.
Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco, October 21-25.
Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, Sheridan hotel, Springfield, Mass., October 6-7.

DCAT Sets Program For Shawnee Meeting

The program has been completed for the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade, to be held at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., on September 24 to 26.

The annual meeting will be held Thursday afternoon, September 25, and will include the presentation of annual reports and the election of a new executive committee. The guest speaker at this business session will be Dr. Ivor Griffith, president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. The title of his address is "Predictions of Things to Come in Drugdom and Elsewhere." Friday afternoon, September 26, there will be a round-table discussion on "Current Economic and Industry Problems," with Dr. Carle M. Bigelow, chairman of the section, presiding.

The golf tournament is scheduled for Thursday and Friday mornings. A cocktail party and buffet supper will open the two-day meeting Wednesday evening.



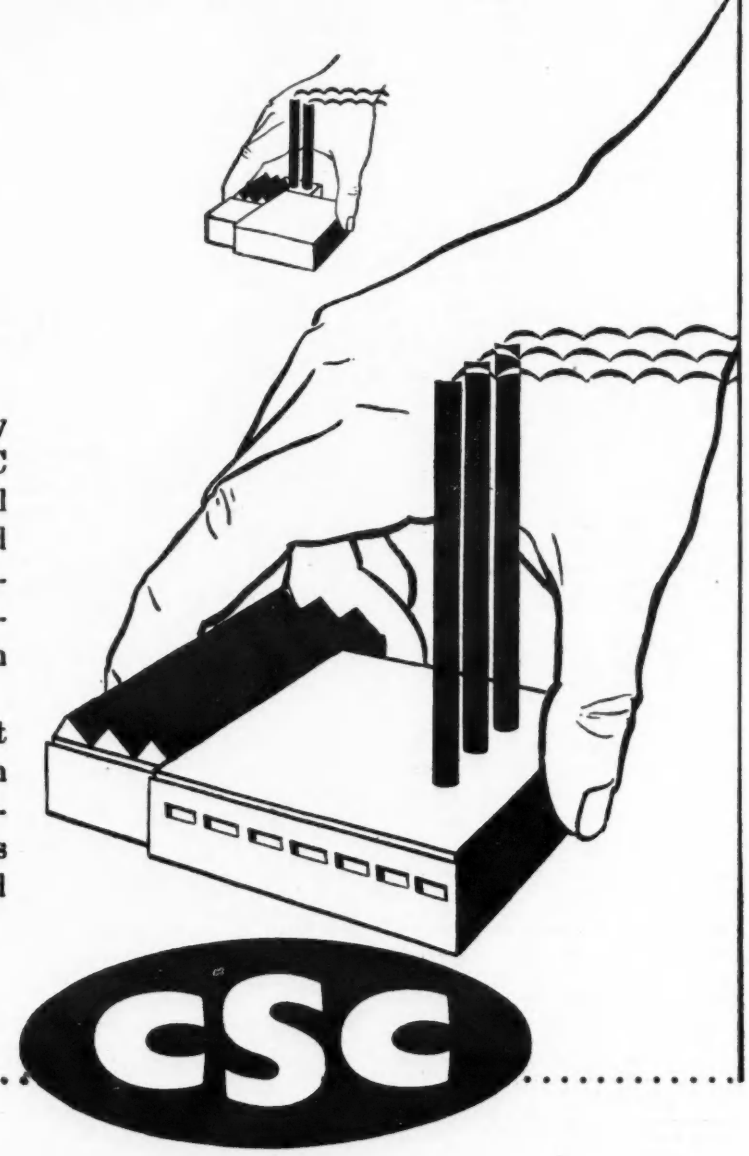
Q. What year marks the United States' fastest territorial growth?

A. In 1803, the Louisiana Purchase added 827,987 square miles to the U. S.—an area which almost doubled the 892,135 square miles of the original thirteen states.

Q. In what year did CSC grow most rapidly?

A. CSC has grown faster in the past year than in any other year in its history. Since March, 1946, CSC has spent $7,109,446, and appropriated an additional $6,000,000 for expansion in land, buildings and equipment. The new Dixie Chemical Division, purchased last September from the War Assets Administration, has already attained capacity production of ammonia for agriculture and industry.

In 1946, also, CSC contributed an important "first" to medicine, with the commercial production of crystalline penicillin. The new form of this life-saving drug is one of more than 200 CSC products for the doctor, the manufacturer, the farmer, and the motorist.



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Alphaphenyl Phthalide

Chemical—Organic compound offered (U.S. 2150595) as interesting to chemists and research directors.

Benzyl Sulphonylchloride

Chemical—Organic compound offered (U.S. 2293971) as interesting to chemists and other research workers.

(2-Bromodeltacyclohexenyl) ethyl Malonate

Pharmaceutical—New chemical offered (U.S. 2228256) as interesting to pharmaceutical and other organic chemists.

Cadmium Nitrate

Ceramic—Starting point in making cadmium yellow for coloring porcelain and pottery.

Chemical—Catalyst in hydrogenation of oxides of carbon.

Starting point in making cadmium oxide (pure) and a catalyst for oxidation of hydrocarbons.

Electrical—Starting point in making cadmium oxide for use in fluorescent materials in lamp manufacture.

Glass—Starting point in making cadmium yellow for coloring glass.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Starting point in making cadmium yellow pigments.

Petroleum—Starting point in making cadmium oxide for use as an ingredient in certain petroleum polymerization catalysts.

Ingredient of solution for refining cracked petroleum distillates.

Calcium Lactacetylsalicylate

Chemical—Claimed (Brit. 537112) as soluble derivative of acetylsalicylic acid having good stability both as a solid material and in its aqueous solutions.

Chlorine Dioxide

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.)

Chemical—New and powerful industrial chemical for bleaching and oxidizing.

Food—Prevention of blue mold on citrus fruits.

Pharmaceutical—Atmospheric sterilizer for penicillin plants (said to improve yield).

Water and Sanitation—Taste improver in treatment of public water supplies.

Diacetic Acid, Normal

Miscellaneous—Remover of rust, and other oxides (Brit. 492526) from metal surfaces (used preferably in alkaline solution and to which may be added polishing powders or agents having abrasive action, salts, emulsifying agents, and solvents, or reducing agents, such as sodium sulphide, sodium hyposulphite, or grape sugar).

Diacetylethylenediamine

(Additional uses, supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.)

Soap—Antioxidant for soaps.

Dichloroisopropyl Ether

Agricultural—As a soil fumigant.

Killer of nematodes and wireworms.

Chemical—Solvent for fats, waxes, greases.

Extractant for various purposes.

Cosmetic—Solvent for fats, greases, waxes.

Dry-Cleaning—Spotting agent.

Solvent for fats, greases, waxes.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Extractant for fats and oils from fatty and oily materials, meals, oilseeds, presscakes, waste products.

Solvent for waxes.

Insecticide and Fungicide—Vermicide.

Leather—Solvent for fats, waxes, greases.

Degreasing agent.

Mechanical—Degreasing agent for parts and equipment, cotton and wool waste, leather belting, and the like.

Metal-Fabricating—Degreasing agent for metals, preparatory to plating, varnishing, galvanizing, and the like.

Miscellaneous—Degreasing agent for various purposes.

General industrial solvent.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer—Ingredient of paint removers.

Substitute for benzol.

Solvent for waxes.

Petroleum—Deoiling agent for paraffin waxes.

Solvent for waxes.

Oil, Fats Consumption: Apr.-June

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in the second quarter of 1947 totaled **2,056,359 pounds**, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products other than salad oils	359,510,000
Paint and varnish and printing ink	162,268,000
Processing (fat splitting, winterizing, pressing, sulphonation)	195,451,000
Refining	704,948,000
Soap	489,999,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	606,000	.....
Soap	3,029,000	429,000
Other uses	2,000	126,000
Castor, crude—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	.....	234,000
Fat-splitting	2,000	2,337,000
Sulphonation	422,000	977,000
Soap	1,634,000	311,000
Paint and varnish	1,090,000	150,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	221,000	458,000
Printing ink	55,000	53,000
Lubricants and greases	76,000	68,000
Other uses	13,359,000	1,692,000
Castor, processed—	Dehydrated	Sulphonated
Soap	.....	24,000
Paint and varnish	7,173,000	100,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	167,000	.....
Printing ink	27,000	6,000
Lubricants and greases	5,000	6,000
Other uses	630,000	559,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	109,100,000	.....
Fat-splitting	12,700,000	2,733,000
Sulphonation	96,000	6,000
Shortening	.....	22,623,000
Oleomargarin	.....	*7,096,000
Other edible products	.....	3,541,000
Soap	77,044,000	47,490,000
Paint and varnish	.....	198,000
Other uses	5,268,000	4,169,000
Cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		551,000
Paint and varnish		13,000
Other uses		1,490,000
Codliver—		All grades
All uses		2,423,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	66,465,000	.....
Sulphonation	50,000	41,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	20,503,000
Shortening	.....	1,095,000
Oleomargarin	.....	1,362,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,363,000
Soap	116,000	2,000
Paint and varnish	2,000	2,000
Other uses	282,000	1,186,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	167,225,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	136,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	43,956,000
Shortening	.....	41,150,000
Oleomargarin	.....	43,874,000
Other edible uses	.....	2,081,000
Soap	66,000	103,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	135,000	635,000
Fish—		All grades
Fat-splitting		5,394,000
Sulphonation		1,212,000
Soap		7,748,000
Paint and varnish		8,532,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		1,248,000
Printing ink		34,000
Lubricants and greases		283,000
Other uses		15,686,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		41,000
Lubricants and greases		8,000
Other uses		1,011,000
Linseed—		All grades
Fat-splitting		259,000
Soap		85,000
Paint and varnish		95,931,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		18,362,000
Printing ink		4,398,000
Lubricants and greases		44,000
Other uses		128,300,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining		.....
Paint and varnish		4,000
Printing ink		2,000
Lubricants and greases		440,000
Other uses		4,315,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining		6,000
Sulphonation		101,000
Soap		3,000
Printing ink		2,000
Lubricants and greases		86,000
Other uses		605,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish		2,664,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		.....
Printing ink		15,000
Other uses		575,000
Oleo		All grades
Shortening		220,000
Oleomargarin		426,000
Other edible uses		231,000
Soap		4,000
Lubricants and greases		3,000
Other uses		14,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	25,000	.....
Soap	.....	77,000
Other uses	27,000	15,000
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	181,000	.....
Lubricants and greases	21,000	4,000
Other uses	9,029,000	617,000
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	.....	26,000
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	49,373,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	465,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	2,059,000
Shortening	.....	18,407,000
Oleomargarin	.....	5,121,000
Other edible uses	.....	885,000
Soap	10,000	101,000
Other uses	.....	786,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish		5,000
Printing ink		2,000
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases		2,324,000
Sesame—		All grades
All uses		74,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	308,495,000	.....
Fat-splitting	104,000	.....
Sulphonation	127,000	238,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	32,502,000
Shortening	.....	127,679,000
Oleomargarin	.....	42,889,000
Other edible uses	.....	9,354,000
Soap	1,181,000	715,000
Paint and varnish	2,364,000	20,197,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Printing ink	9,000	160,000
Lubricants and greases	133,000	47,000
Other uses	9,915,000	8,884,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap		483,000
Lubricants and greases		2,706,000
Other uses		57,000
Tung—		All grades
Paint and varnish		17,241,000
Printing ink		259,000
Lubricants and greases		4,000
Other uses		3,733,000
Vegetable, not specified—		All grades
Refining		1,233,000
Fat-splitting		244,000
Sulphonation		278,000
Winterizing for salad oil		.....
Shortening		342,000
Other edible uses		1,348,000
Soap		133,000
Paint and varnish		1,511,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		61,000
Printing ink		.....
Other uses		462,000

Fats and Greases

	Pounds
Grease and lard oil—	
Sulphonation	615,000
Soap	26,000
Lubricants and greases	4,820,000
Other uses	3,304,000
Grease, not specified—	
Fat-splitting	6,550,000
Winterizing and pressing	13,553,000
Sulphonation	55,000
Soap	94,341,000
Printing inks	36,000
Lubricants and greases	6,117,000
Other uses	1,173,000
Lard, rendered—	
Shortening	16,337,000
Oleomargarin	437,000
Other edible uses	984,000
Soap	567,000
Printing ink	7,000
Lubricants and greases	41,000
Other uses	447,000
Stearin, animal—	Edible / Inedible
Shortening	2,774,000 / .....
Oleomargarin	774,000 / .....
Other edible uses	103,000 / .....
Other uses	79,000 / 1,051,000
Stearin, vegetable—	
Shortening	8,937,000
Oleomargarin	20,000
Other edible uses	105,000
Other uses	27,000
Tallow—	Edible / Inedible
Fat-splitting	..... / 40,102,000
Winterizing and pressing	..... / 740,000
Sulphonation	13,000 / 1,524,000
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Soap	2,05[illegible],000 / 243,306,000
Paint and varnish	..... / 8,000
Printing inks	..... / 3,000
Lubricants and greases	87,000 / 9,745,000
Other uses	137,000 / 5,802,000
Wool grease—	
Refining	2,211,000
Sulphonation	9,000
Soap	83,000
Paint and varnish	5,000
Printing ink	35,000
Lubricants and greases	1,600,000
Other uses	1,900,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	30,450,000
Soap	3,123,000
Lubricants and greases	1,666,000
Other uses	1,905,000
Animal oil foots (100% basis)—	
Soap	4,182,000
Other uses	.....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	8,298,000
Fat-splitting	.....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	3,360,000
Paint and varnish	1,980,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	4,478,000
Lubricants and greases	336,000
Other uses	4,500,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	567,000
Lubricants and greases	432,000
Other uses	479,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100% basis)—	
All uses	1,716,000
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	169,000
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	827,000
Soap	3,960,000
Paint and varnish	61,000
Printing ink	73,000
Lubricants and greases	883,000
Other uses	5,877,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	22,000
Soap	1,010,000
Paint and varnish	128,000
Printing ink	19,000
Lubricants and greases	1,061,000
Other uses	12,187,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	195,000
Soap	12,484,000
Paint and varnish	2,636,000
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Paint and varnish	.....

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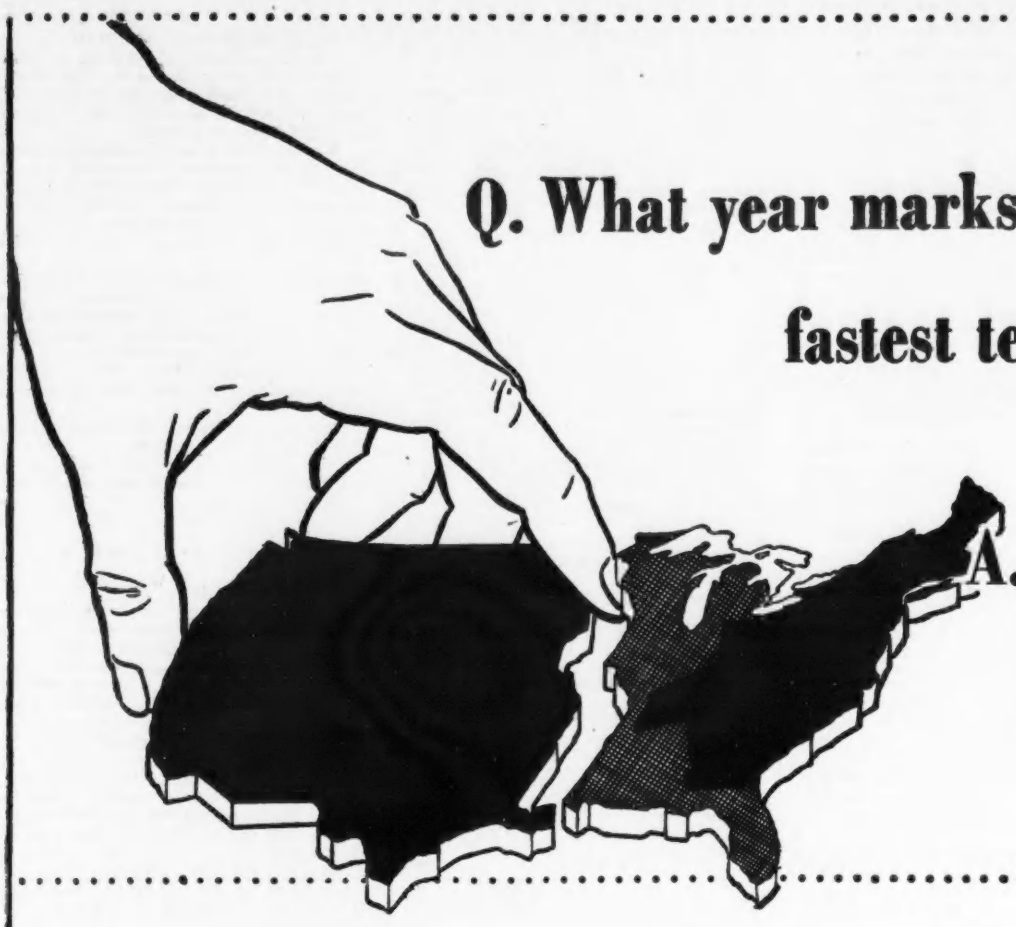


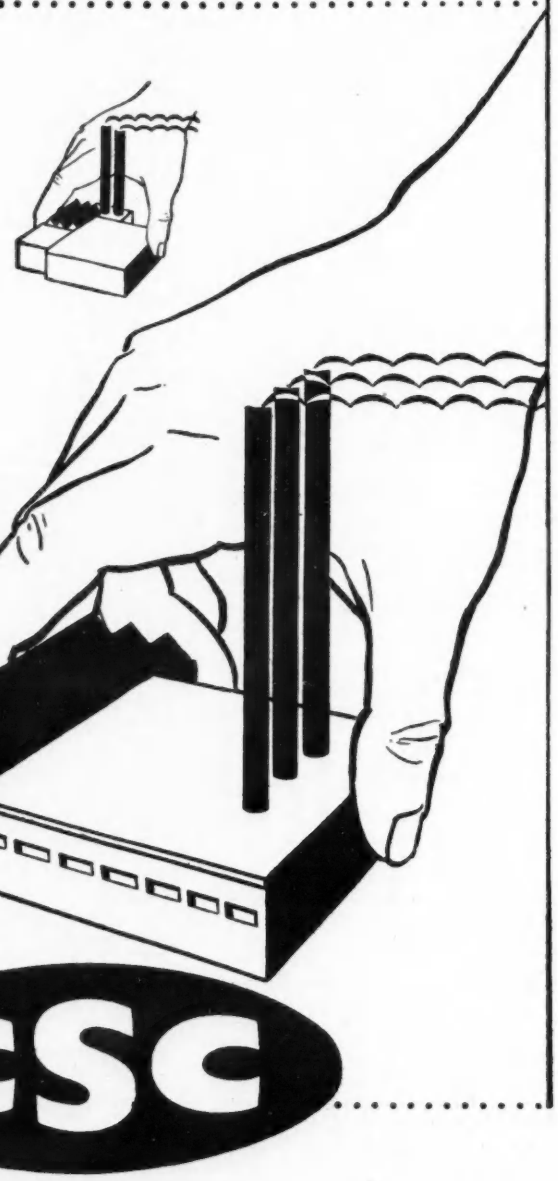
Q. What year marks the United States' fastest territorial growth?

A. In 1803, the Louisiana Purchase added 827,987 square miles to the U. S.—an area which almost doubled the 892,135 square miles of the original thirteen states.

Q. In what year did CSC grow most rapidly?

A. CSC has grown faster in the past year than in any other year in its history. Since March, 1946, CSC has spent $7,109,446, and appropriated an additional $6,000,000 for expansion in land, buildings and equipment. The new Dixie Chemical Division, purchased last September from the War Assets Administration, has already attained capacity production of ammonia for agriculture and industry.

In 1946, also, CSC contributed an important "first" to medicine, with the commercial production of crystalline penicillin. The new form of this life-saving drug is one of more than 200 CSC products for the doctor, the manufacturer, the farmer, and the motorist.



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Industrial Application Of Chemicals

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Alphaphenyl Phthalide

Chemical—Organic compound offered (U.S. 2150595) as interesting to chemists and research directors.

Benzyl Sulphonylchloride

Chemical—Organic compound offered (U.S. 2293971) as interesting to chemists and other research workers.

(2-Bromodeltacyclohexenyl) ethyl Malonate

Pharmaceutical—New chemical offered (U.S. 2228256) as interesting to pharmaceutical and other organic chemists.

Cadmium Nitrate

Ceramic—Starting point in making cadmium yellow for coloring porcelain and pottery.

Chemical—Catalyst in hydrogenation of oxides of carbon.

Starting point in making cadmium oxide (pure) and a catalyst for oxidation of hydrocarbons.

Electrical—Starting point in making cadmium oxide for use in fluorescent materials in lamp manufacture.

Glass—Starting point in making cadmium yellow for coloring glass.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Starting point in making cadmium yellow pigments.

Petroleum—Starting point in making cadmium oxide for use as an ingredient in certain petroleum polymerization catalysts.

Ingredient of solution for refining cracked petroleum distillates.

Calcium Lactacetylsalicylate

Chemical—Claimed (Brit. 537112) as soluble derivative of acetylsalicylic acid having good stability both as a solid material and in its aqueous solutions.

Chlorine Dioxide

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.)

Chemical—New and powerful industrial chemical for bleaching and oxidizing.

Food—Prevention of blue mold on citrus fruits.

Pharmaceutical—Atmospheric sterilizer for penicillin plants (said to improve yield).

Water and Sanitation—Taste improver in treatment of public water supplies.

Diacetic Acid, Normal

Miscellaneous—Remover of rust, and other oxides (Brit. 492526) from metal surfaces (used preferably in alkaline solution and to which may be added polishing powders or agents having abrasive action, salts, emulsifying agents, and solvents, or reducing agents, such as sodium sulphide, sodium hyposulphite, or grape sugar).

Diacetylethylenediamine

(Additional uses, supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.)

Soap—Antioxidant for soaps.

Dichloroisopropyl Ether

Agricultural—As a soil fumigant.

Killer of nematodes and wireworms.

Chemical—Solvent for fats, waxes, greases.

Extractant for various purposes.

Cosmetic—Solvent for fats, greases, waxes.

Dry-Cleaning—Spotting agent.

Solvent for fats, greases, waxes.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Extractant for fats and oils from fatty and oily materials, meals, oilseeds, presscakes, waste products.

Solvent for waxes.

Insecticide and Fungicide—Vermicide.

Leather—Solvent for fats, waxes, greases. Degreasing agent.

Mechanical—Degreasing agent for parts and equipment, cotton and wool waste, leather belting, and the like.

Metal-Fabricating—Degreasing agent for metals, preparatory to plating, varnishing, galvanizing, and the like.

Miscellaneous—Degreasing agent for various purposes.

General industrial solvent.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer—Ingredient of paint removers.

Substitute for benzol.

Solvent for waxes.

Petroleum—Deoiling agent for paraffin waxes.

Solvent for waxes.

Oil, Fats Consumption: Apr.-June

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in the second quarter of 1947 totaled 2,056,359 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products other than salad oils	359,510,000
Paint and varnish and printing ink	162,268,000
Processing (fat splitting, winterizing, pressing, sulphonation)	195,451,000
Refining	704,948,000
Soap	480,999,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	606,000	.....
Soap	3,023,000	429,000
Other uses	2,000	126,000
Castor, crude—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	.....	234,000
Fat-splitting	2,000	2,337,000
Sulphonation	422,000	977,000
Soap	1,634,000	311,000
Paint and varnish	1,090,000	150,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	221,000	458,000
Printing ink	55,000	53,000
Lubricants and greases	76,000	68,000
Other uses	13,359,000	1,692,000
Castor, processed—	Dehydrated	Sulphonated
Soap	.....	24,000
Paint and varnish	7,173,000	109,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	167,000	.....
Printing ink	27,000	6,000
Lubricants and greases	5,000	6,000
Other uses	630,000	559,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	109,100,000	.....
Fat-splitting	12,700,000	2,733,000
Sulphonation	96,000	6,000
Shortening	.....	22,623,000
Oleomargarin	.....	*7,096,000
Other edible products	.....	3,541,000
Soap	77,044,000	47,490,000
Paint and varnish	.....	198,000
Other uses	5,268,000	4,169,000
Cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		551,000
Paint and varnish		13,000
Other uses		1,490,000
Codliver—		All grades
All uses		2,423,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	66,465,000	.....
Sulphonation	50,000	41,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	20,793,000
Shortening	.....	1,095,000
Oleomargarin	.....	1,362,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,368,000
Soap	116,000	2,000
Paint and varnish	2,000	2,000
Other uses	282,000	1,186,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	107,225,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	136,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	43,956,000
Shortening	.....	41,156,000
Oleomargarin	.....	43,874,000
Other edible uses	.....	2,081,000
Soap	66,000	103,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	135,000	635,000
Fish—		All grades
Fat-splitting		5,394,000
Sulphonation		1,212,000
Soap		7,748,000
Paint and varnish		8,332,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		1,248,000
Printing ink		34,000
Lubricants and greases		283,000
Other uses		15,686,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		41,000
Lubricants and greases		8,000
Other uses		1,011,000
Linseed—		All grades
Fat-splitting		259,000
Soap		85,000
Paint and varnish		95,931,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		18,362,000
Printing ink		4,398,000
Lubricants and greases		44,000
Other uses		128,309,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining		.....
Paint and varnish		4,000
Printing ink		2,000
Lubricants and greases		440,000
Other uses		4,315,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining		6,000
Sulphonation		101,000
Soap		3,000
Printing ink		2,000
Lubricants and greases		86,000
Other uses		605,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish		2,664,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		.....
Printing ink		15,000
Other uses		575,000
Oleo		All grades
Shortening		220,000
Oleomargarin		420,000
Other edible uses		231,000
Soap		4,000
Lubricants and greases		2,000
Other uses		14,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	25,000	.....
Soap	.....	77,000
Other uses	27,000	15,000
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	181,000	.....
Lubricants and greases	21,000	4,000
Other uses	9,029,000	617,000
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	.....	26,000
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	49,373,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	465,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	2,059,000
Shortening	.....	18,407,000
Oleomargarin	.....	5,121,000
Other edible uses	.....	885,000
Soap	10,000	101,000
Other uses	.....	786,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish		5,000
Printing ink		2,000
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases		2,924,000
Sesame—		All grades
All uses		74,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	308,485,000	.....
Fat-splitting	104,000	.....
Sulphonation	127,000	238,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	32,502,000
Shortening	.....	127,679,000
Oleomargarin	.....	42,889,000
Other edible uses	.....	9,354,000
Soap	1,181,000	715,000
Paint and varnish	2,364,000	20,197,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Printing ink	9,000	160,000
Lubricants and greases	133,000	47,000
Other uses	9,915,000	8,884,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap		483,000
Lubricants and greases		2,706,000
Other uses		57,000
Tung—		All grades
Paint and varnish		17,211,000
Printing ink		259,000
Lubricants and greases		4,000
Other uses		3,733,000
Vegetable, not specified—		All grades
Refining		1,233,000
Fat-splitting		244,000
Sulphonation		278,000
Winterizing for salad oil		.....
Shortening		342,000
Other edible uses		1,348,000
Soap		135,000
Paint and varnish		1,511,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		61,000
Printing ink		.....
Other uses		462,000

Fats and Greases

	Pounds
Grease and lard oil—	
Sulphonation	615,000
Soap	26,000
Lubricants and greases	4,820,000
Other uses	3,304,000
Grease, not specified—	
Fat-splitting	6,550,000
Winterizing and pressing	13,553,000
Sulphonation	55,000
Soap	94,341,000
Printing inks	36,000
Lubricants and greases	6,117,000
Other uses	1,173,000
Lard, rendered—	
Shortening	16,327,000
Oleomargarin	437,000
Other edible uses	984,000
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Soap	3,589,000
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Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

September 19, 1947

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - .12
5 and 10 gals., works.....lb. .14 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .08 - .09
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms.....lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. .38 - .48
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .25 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - .41
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .42
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. all. E. .....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms.....lb. .09½ - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08½ - .09¼
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07 - .08
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .55 - .60
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, chys., works.....lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½ - —
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls .. 100 lbs. 2.78 - 4.08
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 10 80 -11 05
glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works 100 lbs. 12.20 -12.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.92
tech., dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.90 -10.70
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 8.12
USP, dms., works.....100 lbs. 11.60 -11.65

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .54
standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis..lb. .45 - .59

Freight equalized, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.30
tech., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots.. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.25 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.50 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams .....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., E. works.160 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works.....160 lbs. 2.05 - 2.70
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .42 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betanaphthole, bbls., works....lb. 1.05 - —
Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.104 00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.122.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.127.50 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.142.50 - —
less car lots, same basis..ton.147.50 - —
gran., bulk.....ton.85.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.90.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton117.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis.ton.122.50 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.137.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton142.50 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Cottonseed oil, s.d., dms.....lb. 17¾ - .18
Broener's, bois.....lb. 1.22 - —
Butyric, 90%, dms., c.l., works....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots.....lb. 13.60 -16.50
Camphoric, natural, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
synth. dms. .....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Capric, tech., ref. dms.....lb. .50 - Nom.
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. .50 - Nom.
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .34½ - .34¾
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½ - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½ - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l.....lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22¼ - .23¾
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bbls. .....lb. .25½ - —
dms., c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .24½ - —
kgs. .....lb. .25½ - —
Anhydrous citric, acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .25½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .26 - —
kgs. .....lb. .26½ - —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.....lb. .22½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .23½ - —
USP citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .25¾ - .25½
Cottonseed, s.d., dms.....lb. .16¾ - .17
Corn oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .16¾ - .17

Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. gal. 1.26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.29 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref....gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.....gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd .....gal. .586 - —
medium grade (200°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref....gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref....gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd .....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls, Canadian, works...lb. .50 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 12½ - .14½
90%, chys., c.l., works.....lb. 12½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.43 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Gamma, bbls.....lb. 1.07 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots.....lb. .23 - .31
dms. .....lb. .14 - —
kgs. .....lb. .16 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, chys.....lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, chys.....lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys., dlvd. E..lb. .43 - —
tech., 48%, chys., dlvd. E.....lb. .45 - —
34%, chys., dlvd. E. .....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works.....lb. .80 - 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots.....lb. .30 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
80%, rubber dms., works.....lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works. .....lb. .12½ - —
60%, rubber dms., works.....lb. .13½ - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis .....lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.....lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. .....lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼ - 24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more. .....lb. .17¾ - —
10 or less.....lb. .18¼ - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .31½ - .32½
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
chys., works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
chys., works.....100 lbs. 9.05 - —
USP XII, 85%, chys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, chys.....lb. .52 - .59
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90% dms.....lb. .35 - Nom.
60%, dms.....lb. .30 - Nom.
Linseed oil, light, dms.....lb. .42¾ - .45
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .26 - .30
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .21 - 22¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms.....lb. .17 - .18
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, chys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.30
tanks, E. works.....ton.18.00 -18.20
20°, chys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton.20.00 -21.00
22°, chys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 -26.00
CP, USP, consumers, chys. extra. .....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, chys., extra.....lb. .08½ - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½ - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .42 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., extra, works .....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Neville and Winthers, dms.....lb. .73 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works.....kilo. 6.00 - 6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, chys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - 6.30
38°, chys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
40°, chys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.10
42°, chys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
CP, USP, consumers, chys., extra, ...lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .15 - —
dealers, chys., extra.....lb. .11½ - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .13½ - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs., works.....lb. .13¼ - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .14 - —
Palm oil, white, dist., dms.....lb. .18¼ - .19¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works..lb. 4.00 - —
technical, bbls., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .80 - —

Acid, paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .16¾ - .17¼
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phosphoric, food grade, 60%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
chys., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
chys., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.75
tanks, works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
USP XII, 85%, 100-lb. chys., c.l..lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½ - .13
70-lb. chys.....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½ - .13
dilut., 10%, chys., djns.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Picramic, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Propionic, nat., dms., works....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 3.03
resub., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, bbls. incl., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .41 - —
Ricinolete (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. No stocks
Soybean oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .16¾ - .17¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs.....lb. .29½ - .30
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29½
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .31¾ - .32¾
Succinic, bbls. .....lb. .87 - .90
Sulfanilic, CP, bots., works.....lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, chys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 -13.50
66°, chys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 -17.50
98%, tanks, E. works.....ton.17.50 -18.50
CP, N.F., consumers chys., extra. .....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, chys., extra.....lb. .08½ - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra.....lb. .08½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works..ton.19.50 -20.50
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .17¾ - .18¾
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms.....lb. .68 - .69
70%, H.P., dms.....lb. .80 - .90
72-74%, dms. .....lb. .80 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lbs. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.36 - 1.56
Tartaric, USP, bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .49½ - —
smaller lots .....lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .52 - .53
kgs. .....lb. .50½ - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., chys., basis 100%..lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., chys., basis 100%....lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .60 - .62
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 3.10 Nom.
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.80 Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Root, bls .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.....oz.32.50 - —
cryst., potent, bots.....oz.35.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works....lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½ - .42½
tanks, works.....lb. .28½ - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Agar .....lb. 3.85 Nom.
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Albumen (eggs), edible flake,' bbls. .....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
powd., bbls. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
tech., cryst., bbls. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.....lb. .161 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .171 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .151 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns. .....lb. .72 - .80
dms. .....lb. .68 - —
Butyl, normal, ferment, 111., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E....lb. .29½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .31½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld E.....lb. .16½ - —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .09½ - —
tertiary, dms., c.l.....lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .27 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .24½ - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber cans, 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - —

Acacia—Aluminum Hydrate

Alcohol, denatured, CD12, CD13, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. .38 - 1.00
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .37 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .34 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. .38 - 1.00
tanks, E. works.....gal. .37 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. works.....gal. .34 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. .38½ - 1.03½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .37½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. works....gal. .32½ - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. .36½ - 1.01½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .35½ - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. .39 - 1.04
tanks, E. works.....gal. .38 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .34½ - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal. .38½ - 1.03¾
tanks, E. works.....gal. .37½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works gal.18.04 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal.18.08 -18.13
tanks, E. works.....gal.17.97 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., E. works..gal.19.01 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....gal.19.05 -19.10
tanks, E. works.....gal.18.94 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .24 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.....lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., Incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .44 - .47½
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - .50¾
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .37 - .38
99% dms., incl., c.l., dlvd....gal. .47½ - .50¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .50½ - .53
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .40¾ - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Phenylethyl, dms .....lb. 2.30 - 3.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., works, ...gal. .82 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .75 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns. Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.....lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....lb. .36 - —
Allol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.30 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14½ - .15¼
Allyl bromide, chys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .35 - .37
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .46 - .47
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .64 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .35 - .35¼
Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .24 - .27¼
Alphapinene, tanks, S. works.....gal. .59 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works....lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1290- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1260- —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls.....kilo.750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½ - .13
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified grade, grd., kgs., works..lb. .35 - .37
top grade, grd., kgs., works....lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, grd., kgs., works...lb. .10½ - .40
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½ - .07½
solution, 32°, chys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 19° Be., bbls., c.l., lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works.ton.56.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.76.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —

Aluminum Hydroxide—Barberry Root Bark

Aluminum, hydroxide gel, tech., min. 18% Al ($(OH)_3$), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .08 - .08½
ton lots, same basis.....lb. .08¼- .05¼
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .03¾- .04
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .75 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls.....lb. .51¼- —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs.lb. .15 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, dms., wks.lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .43½- —
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms. lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .60 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms.....lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.....lb. .38 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms...lb. .46 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., dms....lb. .20½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
less ton quantities.....lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works. lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, tanks, works. lb. .50 - —
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra.....lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.....ton.61.50 - —
Aqua, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content)....ton 65.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —

Ammonium acetate, purified, bbls..lb. .32 - —
reagent, bbls.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.382.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.388.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .064 - .0675
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
dms. .....lb. .32 - —
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.....lb. .08¼- .09½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .20 - .25
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.00 - 3.06
Linoleate, 80% plastic, dms., works. lb. .40½- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld, zone 1.....lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, Cr. cryst., kgs.....lb...1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.70.25 - —
dom., bgs., western works....ton.48.50 - —

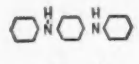
Ammonium nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.38.00 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.....lb. .29 - —
dms. .....lb. .26 - .30
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton.230.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.248.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .26½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works...lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens..ton.35.00 -38.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks dlvd. or frt. alld....lb. .08½- —
red, 48%, chys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, chys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, pure, bbls.....lb. .60 - .68
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt., alld. E. of Miss. R...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, cns.....lb. .77 - .87
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .657 - .685
NF, dms. .....lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom., (ntropurpurea) bls..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .15 - —
tanks works, frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .29 - .30
Chinese, Star.....lb. .13½- .14
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns.....lb. 2.80 - 2.85
dms. .....lb. 2.42 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works....lb. .60 - .80
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride)
Chloride, solut., chys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .33 - .33½
Needle, cs. .....lb. No stocks
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .26 - .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 - .28½
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .27½- .31
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .32¾
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24 - —
Antipyrine, bbls.....lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Apomorphine, bots. .....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, 100 kilos (100% purity)....25.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Arsenic chloride (arsenous), bots..lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, bbls., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .08
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .72 - .77
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cap. mines..ton.65.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton.58.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.43.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.38.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.36.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.26.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.22.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton.21.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.26.50 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton.30.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.26.50 - —
Asphaltum California, dms., c.l..ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F fus. pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines..ton.34.50 - —
Seconds, 300°-390° F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.20.00 - —
Jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works.....lb. .06¾- .13
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -28.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots. .....oz.10.80 -12.00
Sulphate, bots. .....oz. 8.90 - 9.85

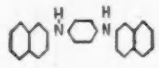
B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80

Di-secondary Aromatic Amines



Diphenyl p-Phenylenediamine

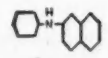


Di B-Naphthyl p-Phenylenediamine

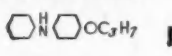
These chemicals are suggested for use as stabilizers, antioxidants, polymerization inhibitors, and for organic synthesis. It is believed that they will be of interest to technical men in the following industries: dye, explosives, drug, medicinals, petroleum, plastics, and photographic.

Other organic chemicals

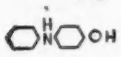
Secondary Aromatic Amines



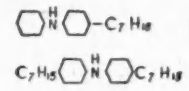
Phenyl B-Naphthylamine



p-Isopropoxy Diphenylamine

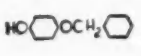


p-Hydroxy Diphenylamine

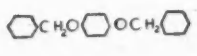


Mixed Mono and Diheptyl Diphenylamines

Ethers of Hydroquinone

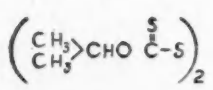


Monobenzyl Ether of Hydroquinone

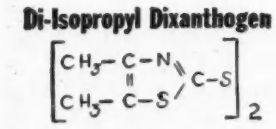


Dibenzyl Ether of Hydroquinone

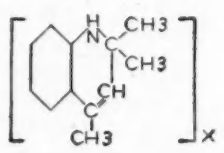
Miscellaneous



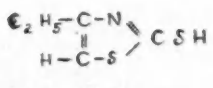
Di-Isopropyl Dixanthogen



Mixed Aliphatic Thiazyl Disulfides



Trimethyl Dihydro Quinoline Polymer



Mixed Ethyl and Dimethyl Mercaptothiazoles

N-Nitroso Diphenylamine

All materials listed here are available in commercial quantities. Prices and technical information are available on request. Please write Dept. CH-3, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Rose Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company A DIVISION OF THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY

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Barbital, dms. ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works.. ton. 67.50 - 75.00
small lots, works..... ton. 74.50 - 82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works..... lb. .25½ - .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls..... lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs..... lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works..... ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 95.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Fluoride, bbls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs..... lb. .08 - .08½
Hydroxide, bbls., works..... lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. ..... lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works..... lb. .12 - .13
lump, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - .11
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. ..... lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up..... lb. .44 - .45
smaller lots ..... lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .10½
kgs. ..... .12½ - —
Sulphide, dms., works..... ton. 45.00 - 64.00
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines.. ton. 8.50 - 12.50

Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis.. ton. 30.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... ton. 32.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y..... ton. 45.00 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines.... ton. 19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines..... ton. 20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs..... lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaf, bls..... lb. 1.45 - —
Root, bls. ..... lb. 1.25 Nom.
Bauxite, bulk, mines..... ton. 8.50 - 10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works.. ton. 11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms..... lb. .68 - .80
tech., cbys., dms..... lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11-13% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works.. lb. .42 - .44
l.c.l., works..... lb. .43 - .45
dust, dry, 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .34 - .35
wet, 50%, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .35 - .36
Benzidin base, bbls..... lb. .77 - —
Benzocaine, cns. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms. ret., works.. gal. .24 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c.. gal. .19 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo., same basis.. gal. .19 - —
Benzophenone, dms. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.00

Benzoyl chloride, cbys..... lb. .20 - .28
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works.. lb. .90 - 1.00
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms..... lb. .60 - 1.00
dms. ..... lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms..... lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, refined, cbys..... lb. .22 - —
tech., cbys., works, frt. equald.. lb. .20½ - —
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.55 - 4.00
Formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.50
Propionate, bots. ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Benzylidinacetone, bots..... lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. ..... lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns..... lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. ..... lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. ..... lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls..... lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicolin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .72 - .75
tech., bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .23 - .26
l.c.l., works .. .. lb. .26 - .29
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..... lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. .62 - —
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.85 - —
95%, dms., works..... lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, dms., works..... lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, bls..... lb. .55 - .60

Bismuth chloride, jars..... lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars..... lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots..... lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., cns..... lb. 1.60 - —
Oxychloride, cns. dms..... lb. 3.80 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms..... lb. 4.20 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms..... lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms..... lb. 2.45 - 2.48
Subiodide, fib. dms..... lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms..... lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms..... lb. 3.05 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms..... lb. 4.05 - —
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms.. lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .12½ - —
cs., l.c.l., ship. pt..... lb. .16 - .18
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. dest lb. .21 - —
1, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.... lb. .19 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.. lb. .17½ - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.... lb. .16½ - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis... lb. .15½ - —
5, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.... lb. .15 - —
6, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.... lb. .13 - —
7, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.... lb. .16 - —
8, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.... lb. .17 - —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.. lb. .16 - —
Bone black, l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .0632 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .07 - —
dlvd. or whse..... lb. .1025 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .074 - .075
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .11½ - —
furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse..... lb. .09 - —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .035 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse..... lb. .075 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .10 - —
Lamp, A-3, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15 - —
AA, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .26 - —
B-5, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —
BTA, No. 2, bgs., c.l., works.... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .13 - —
S-100, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .13 - —
No. 1, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .16½ - —
No. 4, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .22 - —
No. 5, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .40 - —
No. 10, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
Mineral, bgs., l.c.l. ..... ton. 26.00 - 31.00
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls..... lb. .75 - .76
Tree bark, bls..... lb. .35 - .43
Black Indian hemp root, bls..... lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works.. ton. 67.50 - 72.50
l.c.l., works..... ton. 72.50 - 80.00
direct process, bgs., c.l., works... ton. 77.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 82.50 - —
N. Y. whse..... ton. 94.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works..... ton. 82.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 87.50 - —
N. Y. whse..... ton. 100.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔% bbls., c.l., works.. ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... ton. 60.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..... unit-ton. 8.50 - 10.00
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 8.50 - 10.00
soluble, bgs., l.c.l..... lb. 17.25 - —
Bloodroot, bls..... lb. .60 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis.. lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis..... lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis..... lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis..... lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..... lb. .42 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis.. lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis..... lb. .48 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..... lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..... lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis. lb. .30 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis.. lb. .24 - .28
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis.. lb. .18 - .14
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis.. lb. .18 - .19
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls.... lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls..... lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis.... lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis.. lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis.. lb. 2.50 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls..... lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls..... lb. .11 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago..... ton. 75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis..... ton. 50.00 - 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton. 65.00 - —
Chicago, works..... ton. 60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton. 65.00 - —
Chicago, works..... ton. 65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton. 60.00 - —
Chicago, works..... ton. 60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium Phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls..... lb. .17 - .18
Borage flowers, bls..... lb. .55 - .56

of Emulsol Surface Active Food Materials

Whatever your needs, whatever your particular problem, there's an Emulsol Surface Active Food Material to assist you. Versatility, quality and satisfaction are the cornerstones of the Emulsol Corporation.

Some typical products:

Frozen Specialty Egg Products — Controlled pack to your specifications.

High Foaming Odorless Albumen Z — The latest advance in the dried Albumen field.

Emcol MS — Glyceryl monostearate—high monoester non self-emulsifying type.

Emargol — Ester type margarine emulsifier and anti-spatterer.

Emcol 14 — Polyglyceryl ester — emulsifier, anti-foamer, baking texturizer.

And the finest "know-how" technical service. Send us your problem on your letterhead and, at no cost to you, we will send you the most effective answer.

THE EMULSOL CORPORATION

59 East Madison St — Chicago 3, Illinois

Borax, tech., 99¼%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.73.50 - 76.00
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.91.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.96.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.93.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.111.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.116.00 - —
fine gran., bulk, works.....ton.44.50 - 47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.49.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.71.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.86.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.91.00 - —
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.76.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.91.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.96.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23

Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).

Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.....lb. .28 - —

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).

Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —

Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25

Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works.lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works....lb. .60 - .65

Broomtop, bls.....lb. .29 - .30

Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide metallic, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .02¾ - .03
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, works, paper bgs., l.c.l..lb. .06¾ - .10¾
Italian type, bgs., works.....lb. .10¾ - .14
raw, American, bgs., l.c.l., works.. lb. .05¾ - .10¾
Italian type, bbls., works.....lb. .11¾ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....lb. .05¼ - —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y...lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½ - —
raw, American, bgs., same basis.lb. .05½ - .05¾
Turkey type, bgs., same basis..lb. .05½ - .05¾
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - .11

Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .40 - .45

Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50

Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05

Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10

Butane, indust. tanks, group 3..gal. .04 - —

Burdock root, bls.....lb. .42 - —

Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
tankwagons, same basis..lb. .29½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16½ - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .1200 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1150 - —

Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).

Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .13½ - —

Ether (see Ether, butyl).

Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .41½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .39 - —

Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —

Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works.....lb. .65 - —

Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices

Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½ - .25½

Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25

Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).

Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd.....lb. No stocks

Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .45 - —

Butyl-isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .60 - —

Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns.....lb. 4.49 - 4.64
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
patent shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).

Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more.. lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more....lb. 2.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.91 - 5.92

Calabar beans, bgs., futures.....lb. .65 - .66

Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
bleached, imported, bls.....lb. .70 - .80

Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works..gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more 1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..unit. .11 - —
s.u., works..unit. .10 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..unit. .12 - —

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½ - .11¼
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
delivered .....ton.87.00 - 90.00

Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).

Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars.. lb. .23 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton.21.50 - 38.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.31.50 - 48.00
liquor, works, basis 40%.....ton. 8.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.21.00 - 37.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.31.00 - 34.15

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap bgs., $2.50 per ton higher; dms., $3.50 per ton higher.

Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .40

Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns. .....lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls.....lb. .58 - .65
cns. .....lb. .76 - .83

Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —

Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms....lb. 1.90 - —

Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..dm.24.00 - 28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis..cs.19.75 - 21.50

Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.12 - —

Lactate, USP, dms.....lb. .40 - .50

Laurate, bbls.....lb. .43 - .44

Mandelate, USP, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30

Naphthenate, 5% Ca, dms.....lb. .27 - —

Pantothenate, dex., jars.....kilo.75.00 - —

Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works. ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works. lb. .07 - .07¼
less than 10, works.....lb. .06 - .10

Calcium phosphate, medicinal, dibasic, bgs..100 lbs.11.40 - 19.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt., equald..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0635 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645 - .0685
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .16 - .17
Resinate, precip., 5.8% Ca, dms..lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .41 - .42

Sulphate (see Gypsum).

Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms....lb. .40 - .54

Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.....lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Calendula flowers, bls. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.05

Calomel, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.11
fine powd., dms. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.28

Camphor, monobromated, dms.....lb. 3.20 - —

Camphor, natural .....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .45 - —
10 bbls (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .47½ - —
smaller lots .....lb. .48 - .53
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .72 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .73 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .74 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .86 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .87 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .88 - —

Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).

Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.75

Russian, bgs. .....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
powd., bxs. .....lb. 7.25 - 7.50

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cnb.....lb. 4.50 - 4.95

Caramel coloring, bbls. .....gal. 1.25 - —

Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Dutch, bgs. .....lb. .16¼ - .16¾
futures, new crop, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½

Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works. lb. 1.10 - 1.30
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.20 - —

Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .52 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point, buyer's works..lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —

Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½ - —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½ - —
Dioxide, cyls. .....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP dms., c.l.,.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½ - —
tech., dms., zone 1, c.l., frt. alld.lb. .06½ - .07
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .07½
zone 2, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
zone 3, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½ - .08
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - .09½
zone 4, c.l.....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½ - .08

ASPIRIN USP
RESORCIN USP Recrystallized
CAUSTIC SODA
SODIUM SULPHATE Anhydrous
GLUCOSE 45° Bé
SODIUM SULPHIDE Flakes
FORMIC ACID 90%
BLEACHING POWDER 70%
NICKEL ANODES
CAUSTIC POTASH Solid
TRICHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE USP
DIRECT BLACK
PHOSPHORIC ACID 85%
SULPHUR BLACK
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
GLYCERINE CP, USP
MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy
SODIUM BICHROMATE
LITHOPONE 30%

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NEW YORK 17, N. Y. Phone: LE 2-9740

Carbon Tetrachloride, USP—Copaiba Balsam

Carbon tetrachloride, USP, cbys....lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices in zone 4 are f.o.b. cars L.A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs..lb. 1.55 - 1.60
medium, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Indian, cs.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).

Carotene, cryst., research grade tins, works..gram. 5.00 - —
in vegetable oil (alpha, 10%, beta, 90%), amps., 100 grams, dlvd gram. 2.85 - —
60 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
tech., tins, works.....lb. .67½- —
diluted, dry powd., 3,330 A units per gm., bots., works..lb. .70 - —
vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gm., bots., works..lb.37.80 - —
50,000 A units, per gm., bots., works..lb. 7.87 - —
3,330 A units, per gm., bots., works..lb. .85 - —

Carvol, bots.....lb.13.00 -16.00

Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .40 - .43
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l...lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship. point..lb. .23 - .24
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .34 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .33½- .35½
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs., or more..lb. .36 Nom.
smaller lots.....lb. .37 Nom.
Cassia bark, Batavia, No. 1, short-stick, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .19 - .19½
thinquill, bls.....lb. .69 Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb. .11½- .12
broken, bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
medium, bls.....lb. .33 - .33½
4-10-4, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Yunnan, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Buds, China, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports.. long ton.210.00 -215.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 40.00 - —
Castoreum; nat., cns.....lb.39.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms.lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, works, dms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .70 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
Indian, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
futures, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.....lb. .42 - —
molding, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., frt. alld., c.l...lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .49 - .54
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .54 - .59
Acetate-butyrate, flake, low butyryl content, 15.5-17%, ctns., 5,000 lbs. frt. alld..lb. .49 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 - —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - —
medium butyryl content, 36.5%, ctns., 5,000 lbs. frt. alld..lb. .51 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .52 - —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
molding, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., frt. alld., l.c.l..lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l....lb. .47 - .51
variegation, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .61 - .66
powd., high butyryl content, 47-50%, ctns., 5,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .58 - —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .59 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .60 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb lots, works.....lb. 1.75 - —

Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- .05¼
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -40.00
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs....lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works..ton.49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.54.50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton.50.50 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.39.50 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton.42.50 -45.50
screenings, bgs., works.....ton.33.50 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.35.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1040- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1115- —
solid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0375- —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -13.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.14.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 9.00 - —
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works...ton.11.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.51.25 - —
powd., bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..ton.60.00 -160.00
Chloral, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
Synthetic rubber, same basis, all quantities..lb. .52 - —
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 2.15 - 2.25
technical, cns., c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - .10¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
2 cars, same basis....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
1 car, same basis.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .29 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloroorthotoluidine (Red KB base), bbls..lb. 1.38 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots., ex whse..lb. 1.25 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lbs., same basis.....lb. .82 - —
25-lbs., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
Choline chloride, fib dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works..lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¼- —
8½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, USP, red, quill, 30-in., cs..lb. 1.26 Nom.
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.02½- —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79½- —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .75½- —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .56½- —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works, lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.....lb. .82 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.....lb. .42 - .44
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 5.15 - 7.70
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 -10.40
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.85 - 4.75
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .12 - .12¼
futures, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .16¾- .16¾
Clover tops, red, dcm., bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm.10.00 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .09 - —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.....bbl.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl.10.50 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .10 - —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works, gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .22 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .11 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works.....gal. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .83¾- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works....lb. 1.58 - —
feed, grade, 49½% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.58 - —
Chloride, kgs, works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.....lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6%, Co, dms...lb. .58¾- —
solid 8½% Co, dms.....lb. .66¾- —
solid 8% Co, dms.....lb. .62¾- —
Naphthenate, solid, 6% Co .dms...lb. .35½- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .75¾- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.27½- 1.30
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs. lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms...lb. .38¾- —
Soyate 8.5% solid Co, dms.....lb. .56½- —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve, or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .75 Nom.
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black, root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Blue, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Colchinine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .25½- .30¼
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .42 - .44
Condurango bark, bgs., futures....lb. .25 - .26
Copaiba balsam, cns.....lb. .68 - .75

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Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
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Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
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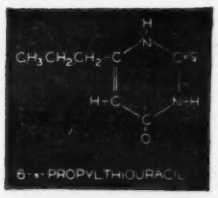

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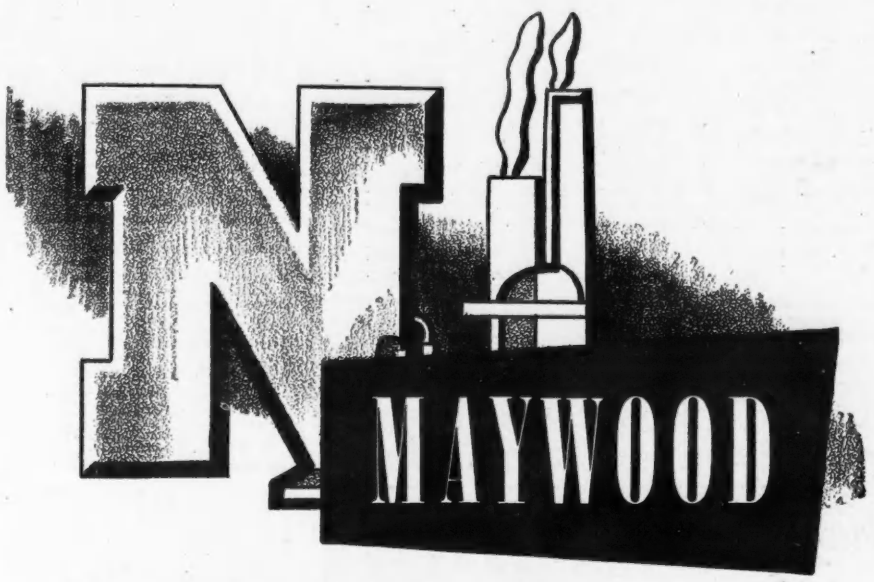

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BARIUM PEROXIDE
BENZOATE OF SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
BENZOYL PEROXIDE
BLANC FIXE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBON BISULPHIDE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CITRIC ACID
CALCIUM CITRATE
CREAM OF TARTAR
DDT
EPSOM SALT
LECITHIN
LITHIUM SALTS
PERCHLORETHYLENE
PHOSPHORIC ACID
PHOSPHOROUS (RED AMORPHOUS)
ROCHELLE SALT
SAPONIN
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODA ASH
SODIUM TRIPOLY PHOSPHATE
SODIUM TETRA PYROPHOSPHATE
TARTARIC ACID
TARTAR EMETIC
TRICHLORETHYLENE
VANILLIN

Copper Acetate—Dinonylnaphthalene

Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works, lb. .26 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls....lb. .24 - .26
Chloride, anhyd., bbls....lb. .26½- —
crystals, bbls....lb. .17½- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls....lb. .40½- —
Hydrate, dms., del. E. Miss....lb. .26¼- .26¾
Metal, electrolytic....lb. .21½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
solid, 11% Cu, dms., dlvd....lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, cu 10% solid precip, bbls...lb. .36¾- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works....lb. .28 - .30
Red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .30 - .32
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs....lb. .24 - —
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms..lb. .21½- —
Stearate, bgs., works....lb. .35½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l....100 lbs. 7.85 - 8.00
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs.12.55 -12.80
l.c.l., dlvd....100 lbs.13.55 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l., lb. .21½- .22½
l.c.l., works....lb. .23 - .23½
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports....ton.180.00 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports....ton.186.00 - —

Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs, futures lb. .07¼- .07¾
Indian, bgs. ....lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs. ....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Moroccan, bgs. futures....lb. .09 - .09½
Peruvian, bgs., afloat....lb. .09 - .09½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l., 60,000 lbs. min..100 lbs. 6.91 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.95 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls. ....lb. .30 - .32
Corrosive sublimate, USP, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.93 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.78 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls....lb. .40 - .45
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. No prices
Meal, 41% protein sacked, c.l. mills, S.E...ton85.00 Nom.
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
smaller lots....lb. 2.90 - 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls....lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .41½- —
bbls., kgs., smaller lots....lb. .42 - .42½
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Coaltar (see Cresol),
Hardwood, N. F., bots., cbys....lb. .80 - .85
Pinewood, dms:....gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, bots., cbys....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Oil, coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .17½- .19½
refined, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .36½
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .33 - .37
tanks, same basis....gal. .22 - .25
solution, 80%, tanks, works..gal. .16 - .18

Cresol, tech, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .14¾- .15½
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15¾- .15¾
tanks, same basis....lb. .14 - .14½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .14¾- .15½
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15½- .15¾
tanks, same basis....lb. .14 - .14½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
5 and 10-gals., l.c.l., works....lb. .20½- —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .12¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. .14 - —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works.lb. .55 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works....lb. .45 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs....lb. .75 - .80
powd., cs....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Culvers root bls....lb. .45 - .50
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures....lb. .40 - .41
Moroccan, bgs....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs. ....lb. .26 - .26½
Syrian, bgs ....lb. .26 - .26½
Cutch, 65% tannin, bgs., ex dock....lb. .12 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk..unit ton. 2.00 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis, unit-ton. 1.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works....lb. .08 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- .28
l.c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works....lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd....gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls....lb. .35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls....lb. .67 - —
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works....lb. .37½- —
ton lots, works....lb. .40 - —
tins, smaller lots, works....lb. .45 - .47
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., Columbus, Ga..ton.39.25 - —
Texarkana, Ark....ton.41.00 - —
Tupelo, Miss....ton.39.25 - —
Wales, Tenn....ton.39.25 - —
Rock, paper bgs., works....ton.34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls....lb. .22 - .23
over 2% ffa., bbls....lb. .21 - .22
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.90 - —
Chicago ....100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 9.10 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.69 - —
Chicago ....100 lbs. 8.24 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.79 - —
Chicago ....100 lbs. 8.34 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.54 - —
Chicago ....100 lbs. 8.09 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 8.69 - —
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs....lb. .13 - .13¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots....lb. 5.20 - 6.00
laboratory grade, bots....100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks....lb. No prices
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works....lb. 1.47 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. 1.50 - —
Dianisidin, dms....lb. 1.54 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California ....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.62.00 - —
California ....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse....ton.90.00 - —
Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast, ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. Atlantic coast....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l....lb. .33½- .36
l.c.l. ....lb. .34 - .36½
tanks ....lb. .32 - .34½
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .79¼- —
tanks, works ....lb. .77¾- —
Tartrate dms. wks., frt. alld....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .79 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, flb. dms., c.l., works..lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works....lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works....lb. .48 - .50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .26 - —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .23½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l....lb. .40 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l....lb. .35½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .36½- —
tanks ....lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .31½- .32¾
dms., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .32 - .33½
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .30 - .31½
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .71 - —
tanks, works....lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Miss....lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms....lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .13 - —
Diethylether, dms., works....lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works....lb. .21 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .27½- —
tanks, works....lb. .26½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .26½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .22½- —
tanks ....lb. .20½- —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .22½- —
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works..lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots. ....kilo.330.00 -350.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots....gram.18.00-19.00
powd., bots....gram. 1.25 - 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms....lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l....lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l. ....lb. .40 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers....lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works....lb. .19 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
tanks, works....lb. .05½- —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs....lb. .16 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs. ....lb. .13½ Nom.
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .23½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .91½- —
tanks, works ....lb. .90 - —
Sulphate, ref. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .16 - —
ref. 55-gal. dms., works....lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .38½- .48½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%....lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l....lb. .21 - .24½
l.c.l. ....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls....lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms....lb. .14 - .15½
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms....lb. .07 - .07¾
refd., dms....lb. .18 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works..lb. .15 - —

— A General Chemical Research Development +

SULFUR HEXAFLUORIDE

Formula: SF_6
Molecular Weight: 146.06
Melting Point: —50.8°C
Sublimation Temperature: —63.8°C
Critical Temperature: 45.6°C
Critical Pressure: 540 p.s.i.a.
Vapor Pressure:

Temp. (°C)	Pressure (p.s.i.a.)
—80	5
—50	34
—20	102
+10	240
+40	481

In Sulfur Hexafluoride, General Chemical Research makes another important contribution to fluorine chemistry. This stable dielectric gas is the first commercial chemical produced from elemental fluorine to be offered Industry . . . and fore-runner of many similarly-made fluorine compounds awaiting introduction.

Sulfur Hexafluoride was discovered by Moissan and Lebeau in 1900 as the product of combustion of sulfur in fluorine. It has been found to be remarkably inert and to possess exceptional thermal stability. These characteristics, together with its splendid electrical properties, have led to its present use as a gaseous dielectric in high-voltage equipment.

The physical data presented here may suggest other applications worthy of prompt investigation for your products and processes. For commercial quantities, experimental samples, or more detailed technical information, contact General Chemical Company, Research & Development Division, 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y. Please use business letterhead when writing.

BASIC CHEMICALS
GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Sales and Technical Service Offices Serving Industry from Coast to Coast
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited, Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec

Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - .47
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .55½- —
N. Y. whse.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .44½- —
steam-dist., dms., whse., N.Y.C...gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. 1.65 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.....lb. .50 - .61
dms.....lb. .45 - .56
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi, 38% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.61.00 -62.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
imp., N.F., cut, bls.....lb. .31 - .32
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs..... No stocks

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 2.80 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.55 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.15.85 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.10.35 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.10.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.21.85 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 7.85 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 13, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale).
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .72 - —
53 Victoria violet.....lb. 1.25 - —
165 Lake red C.....lb. .94 - —
170 Fast red A.....lb. .66 - —
180 Fast red VR.....lb. .63 - —
202 Chrome blue black U.....lb. .42½- —
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .47 - —
208 Fast acid blue R.....lb. .63 - —
216 Chrome red B.....lb. .57 - —
289 Fast cyanin 6R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .94 - —
364 Paper yellow.....lb. 1.06 - —
367 Fast cyanin black B.....lb. .77 - —
826 Direct fast scarlet.....lb. 2.03 - —
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. 1.59 - —
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.16 - —
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.41 - —
394 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.65 - —
401 Developed black BHN.....lb. .89 - —
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. 1.10 - —
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - —
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .97 - —
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .76 - —
448 Benzopurpurin 4B.....lb. .72 - —
495 Benzopurpurin 10B.....lb. 1.32 - —
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. 1.05 - —
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. 1.65 - —
518 Direct pure blue 8B.....lb. 2.07 - —
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. 1.32 - —
539 Direct fast black F.....lb. 1.10 - —
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .55 - —
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .66 - —
593 Direct green B.....lb. .66 - —
594 Direct green G.....lb. .70 - —
596 Direct brown 3GO.....lb. .69 - —
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. .63 - —
698 Acid violet.....lb. .93 - —
812 Primulin.....lb. .77 - —
814 Direct fast yellow.....lb. .97 - —
865 Nigrosin (water-soluble).....lb. .38 - —
1177 Indigo, 20%, paste.....lb. .20½- —
Benzo fast black L.....lb. 1.49 - —
Sulphur black.....lb. .29 - —
Sulphur blue.....lb. 1.06 - —
Zambesi black.....lb. 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; smaller lots, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives.....lb. .38 - —
Blue—
1075 Alizarin astral base.....lb. 2.48 - —
1074 Alizarin, irisol R.....lb. 3.96 - —
Brown—
Brown, oil-soluble.....lb. 1.38 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 2.20 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .61 - —
Red—
258 Sudan IV.....lb. 1.10 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .88 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink).....lb. 5.23 - —
1080 Anthraquinone, violet base..lb. 5.50 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow...lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow...lb. .77 - —
61 Yellow, OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; smaller lots, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin.....lb. .40 - —
Blue—
860 Indulin.....lb. .68 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. .83 - —
Green—
657 Malachite green base.....lb. 1.43 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .42 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base...lb. 2.31 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 5.23 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; smaller lots, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow...lb. .77 - —
655 Auramine.....lb. 2.20 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS.....lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base.....lb. .88 - —

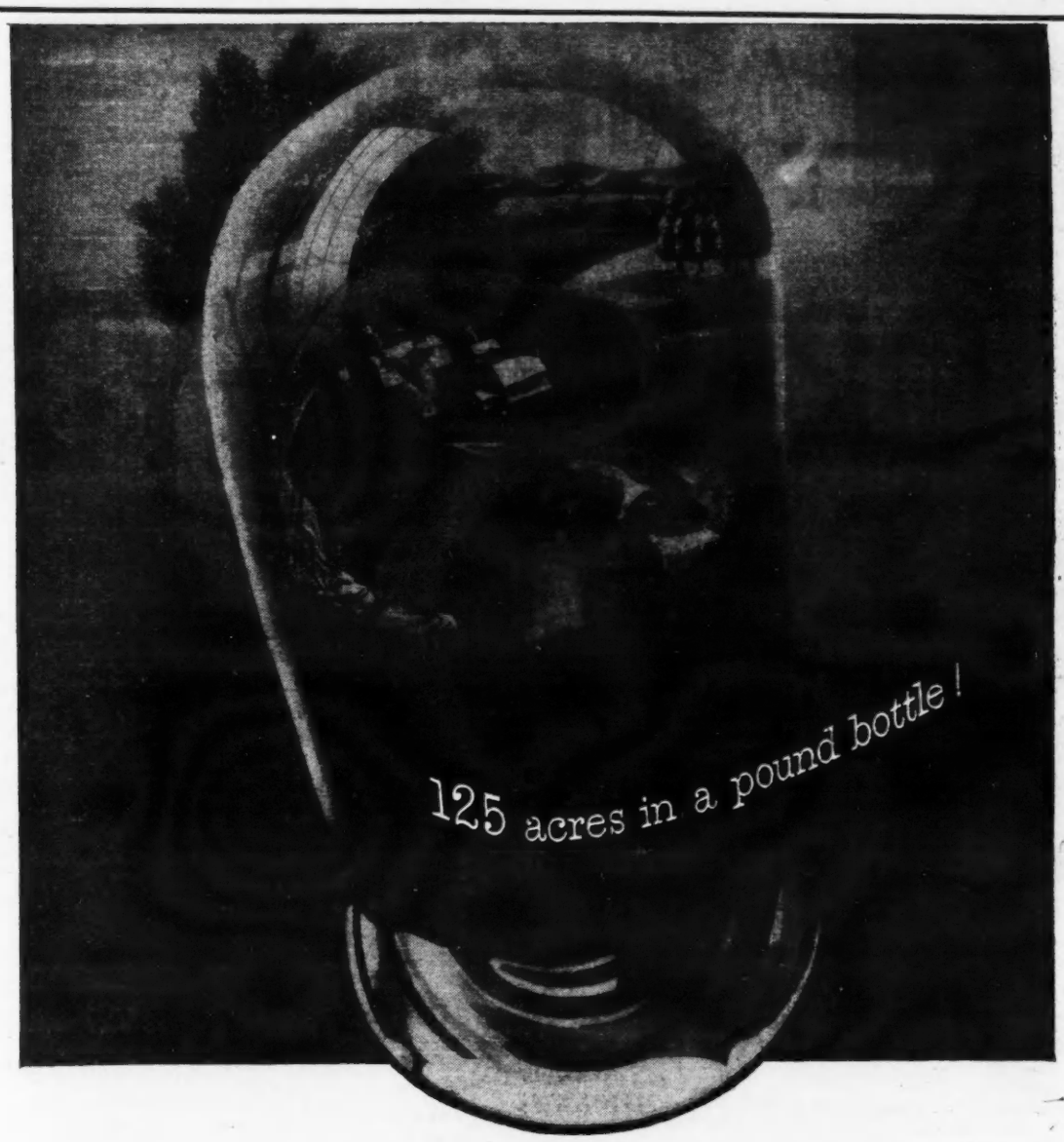
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; smaller lots, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.....lb. .53 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 2.48 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.53 - —
861 Indulin.....lb. .99 - —
909 New blue F.....lb. 1.43 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.49 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B.....lb. 1.98 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .94 - —
Brown—
234 Resorcin brown Y.....lb. .99 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R....lb. .65 - —
331 Bismarck brown G.....lb. .83 - —
332 Bismarck brown R.....lb. .53 - —
793 Phosphin.....lb. 1.83 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.07 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.43 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.09 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 2.14 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. 1.62 - —
924 Methylene green B.....lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .42 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .39 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .53 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - —
161 Orange R.....lb. .33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; smaller lots, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Red—
31 Amidonaphthol red G.....lb. .66 - —
57 Amidonaphthol red 6B.....lb. .99 - —
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .51 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. .53 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .66 - —
179 Azorubin.....lb. .70 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX.....lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M.....lb. .99 - —
677 Fuchsin.....lb. 2.31 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 5.23 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.95 - —
798 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin.....lb. 1.97 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .88 - —
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.91 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .93 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S.....lb. .95 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .62 - —
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.59 - —
639 Xylene light yellow.....lb. 1.32 - —
640 Tartrazin.....lb. .99 - —
655 Auramine.....lb. 2.20 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of material).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tanners, bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .65 - .66

Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.....oz.53.50 -54.00
Ephedra herb, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs.....oz. .76 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs....oz. .60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .57 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs.....oz. .58 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .44½- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots..gram. .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.65
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal, 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.
Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, bots.....oz.65.00 - —



Fantastic as it seems, the effective *ad*sorbent surfaces of a pound of activated carbon are actually equal in area to about 125 acres.

We don't pretend to know how this can be possible, but our research men, who understand such things, have figured it out scientifically. We like to think of *what* it does rather than *how* it does it.

For example, when used to isolate streptomycin from the mold liquor in which it is produced, a *Pittsburgh* activated carbon, tailor-made for this purpose and with greater adsorptive capacity, assisted materially in the rapid development of a process with a capacity sufficient to permit removal of the "wonder drug" from the government's critical list. Soon streptomycin may be as available as penicillin.

Less dramatically, but like the producer of streptomycin, a manufacturer of water purification systems for homes, institutions, and industries tested every available adsorbent and then selected a *Pittsburgh* activated carbon which was specifically designed to meet the exacting requirements of his purification systems.

If your "problem" involves the use of an adsorbent, in gas or liquid phase, for purification, solvent recovery, decolorization, deodorization, fractionation, isolation, catalysis or air conditioning, you should investigate the adaptability of activated carbon to your processes. *Pittsburgh* activated carbon is produced in the types and grades usually required, or a special type can be developed for your specific need. Your inquiries are invited. Write for latest price list.

P C&C

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL COMPANY

Grant Building · Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS · ACTIVATED CARBON · KEWANEE COKE · EMERALD COAL · PIG IRON · GREEN BAG CEMENTS · CONCRETE PIPE AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS · LIMESTONE PRODUCTS

Ether, Acetic—Grains of Paradise

Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isoprophyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .18 - .23
USP, anethesia, hospital, cns..lb. .61 - .75
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88% dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16½- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16¾- —
USP, dms.....lb. .27 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09¼- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .51½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots.....lb. .60½- .66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.....lb. .36 - .46
Butyrate, bots.....gal. 5.50 - —
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks.....lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif....lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .38½- —
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works.....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Ethylanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .08½- —
West of Rockies.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09½- —
West of Rockies.....lb. .10 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies...lb. .07 - —
West of Rockies.....lb. .07½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks works.....lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
tanks .....lb. .22 - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylortholuidine, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 4.60
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, prime, USP XII.....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls.....lb. .18 - .19

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs, works, ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 -17.50
Feldspar, glass, 20 mesh, bgs., 2 tons, works..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
Pottery, bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works.ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures, lb. .07¼- .07¾
Indian, bgs., afloat.....lb. .16½- .16
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
futures, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.....lb. .14½- —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .15½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.24.00 -26.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.65
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., Balto area..ton.136.00 - —
65% protein, bgs. Balto, area..ton.136.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area..ton.125.00 - —
Fleaseed, black, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
blonde, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Husks, bgs.....lb. .66 - .67
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2 bulk c.l., mines..ton.33.00 - —
65%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.32.00 - —
60%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.. ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0645- .0695
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0695- .0745
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0545- .0595
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0595- .0645
tanks, works.....lb. .0370- .0420
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0395- .0445
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton.30.00 - —
Tex. mines.....ton.27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.....ton.2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, dms., c.l.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .27½- —
tanks.....lb. .25 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs, l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock..lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks.. gal. .0825- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks....gal. .09 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks. gal. .0825- .085
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks...gal. .0825- .0918
Pennsylvania, western, U. S., motor, 74 octane leaded, tanks. gal. .0925-.0987½
natural, 26-70 octane group 3, tanks..gal. .0588- —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd.....lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash, Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .26 - .27
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .24 - .25
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
prime.....lb. 2.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.85
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, No. 1, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .13½ Nom.
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate)
cryst. bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .21 - 24
30/56, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .22 - 26
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .23 - 26
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - .27
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide, 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - .24½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - .25½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .26½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .27½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24 - .28½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .29½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .30½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .31½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - .32½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .33½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .34½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .35½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .36½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .37½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .23 - 24
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .22 - .23
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
tanks.....lb. .29¼- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .29¾- —
tanks.....lb. .29½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
tanks.....lb. .29¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.....lb. .29⅝- —
l.c.l.....lb. .29⅝- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid, aminocetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.....oz.20.00 -20.50
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs., futures..lb. .30 - .31
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots...oz.13.00 -13.50
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.00 -14.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .40 - .42

CELANESE* FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde is one of the most important products in the expanding family of organic chemicals produced at the new Celanese chemical plant in Texas.

High quality Celanese Formaldehyde U.S.P. is sold commercially as Formalin—a water white solution containing 40% Formaldehyde by volume, 37% by weight. It is obtainable in both methanol inhibited and uninhibited grades.

A clear, colorless liquid, controlled to meet the most exacting requirements, Celanese Formaldehyde is widely used in resins, adhesives, plastics and in the production of other organic chemicals.

For samples, specifications and technical data on methods of handling, write to Celanese Chemical Corporation, division of Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Look to Celanese for FORMALDEHYDE, ACETALDEHYDE, PROPIONALDEHYDE—members of the expanding family of Celanese Chemicals.*

A NEW TYPE

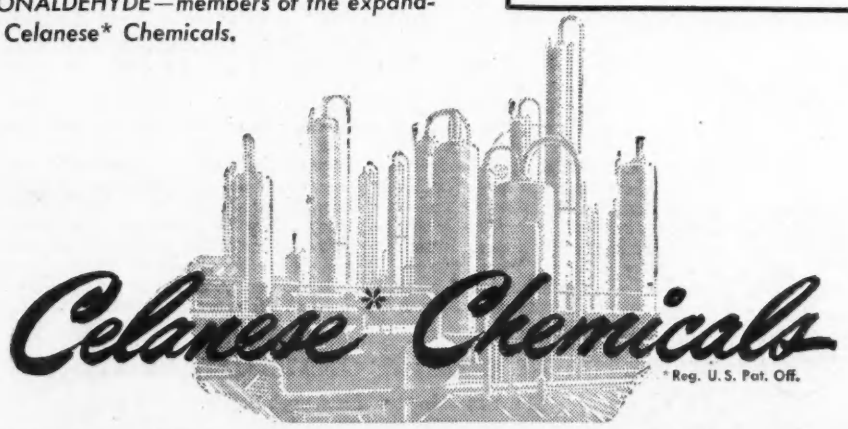
GLYCOL

2-METHYL-1, 3-PENTANEDIOL

Combining solvent, lubricating and penetrating properties.

Containing one primary and one secondary hydroxy group, Celanese Methyl-Pentanediol has unusual solubility for a wide variety of resins, and is miscible with most common organic solvents. Its high boiling point (215°C) plus limited solubility in water give it a combination of properties not found in any other glycol now in use.

Call on Celanese for technical assistance and information regarding the application of Methyl-Pentanediol in your field. Our Field Technicians and Research Facilities are always at your service.



Celanese* Chemicals

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • GLYCOLS • KETONES • ORGANIC ACIDS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse....lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, crtns, bgs., ex whse..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bgs., ex whse.....lb. .22 - .24
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .16¼ - .17¼
White, choice, loose.....lb. .17 - .18
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose.....lb. .16½ - .17½
Green, brilliant, thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works..lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 4.25 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.....lb. .32 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .34½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½ - —
26-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35 - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .35½ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .38½ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41¾ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .42¾ - —
reduced color, 6%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¾ - —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¼ - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¼ - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½ - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12¾ - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13½ - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¼ - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¼ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .22¼ - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23¾ - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .23¾ - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¼ - —

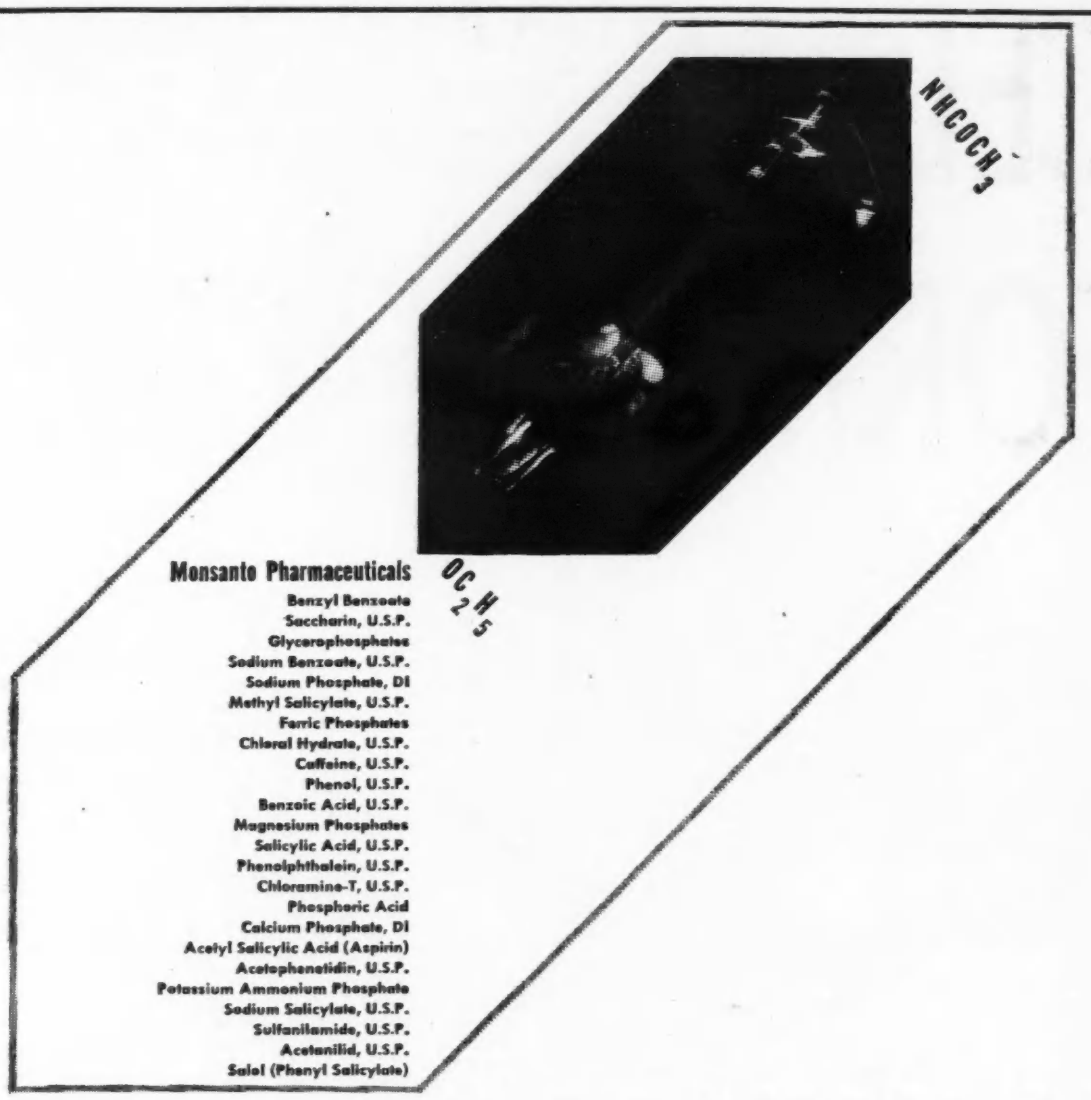
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, hydrated, bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
pure, bgs., works.....lb. .30 - .33
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works.....lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs.....lb 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V)
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins.....lb. 1.75 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.80 - —
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 2.85 - —
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A)
Ammoniac tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .14½ - .15
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .20½ - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Batu, bold, cs.....lb. No prices
nubs, chips, bgs.....lb No prices
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .50 - .53
Camphor (see C)
Copal, Congo, bgs.....lb. No prices
East India, bgs.....lb. No prices
Manila, baskets.....lb. No prices
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs.....lb. No prices
F, cs.....lb. No prices
Singapore, No. 1, cs.....lb. No prices
No. 2, cs.....lb. No prices
Elemi, cns.....lb. No prices
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.....lb. .16¾ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., any quantity, dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .16¾ - —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1.....lb. .46 - .51
No. 2.....lb. .38 - .43
No. 3.....lb. .33 - .36
No. 4.....lb. .28 - .31
No. 5.....lb. .23 - .27
No. 6.....lb. .20 - .22
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31 - —
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Mastic, cs.....lb. No prices
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. No prices
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.70
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs.....lb. No prices
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald... ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald... ton. 12.50 - —

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.60 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald...ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald..ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equa'd...ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y.; works..ton.22.60 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works... ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd. bbls.....lb. .70 - .71
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .44 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½ - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .36
Heptane, industrial, 90°-100° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .13½ - .16
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .19 - .35
tanks, group 3.....gal. .16½ - .16½
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .13½ - .17
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .19 - .35
tanks, group 3.....gal. .16½ - .11
laboratory, dms., c.l. group 3 gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., group 3 .....gal. .29 - .55
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works, lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylene-tetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000 lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same base.....lb. .29 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Hexane, industrial, 60°-70° C., dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .14¼ - .17
l.c.l., group 3.....gal. .19 - .35
tanks, group 3.....gal. .11 - .13
laboratory, dms., c.l., group 3... gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., group 3 .....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms l.c.l, works.lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots...oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea, root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide dms., fib cns., works, lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.....lb. .03¾ - .05
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½ - .18¼
Hydroquinine, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.....oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .51 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70



Monsanto Pharmaceuticals

Benzyl Benzoate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Glycerophosphates
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, DI
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Ferric Phosphates
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Magnesium Phosphates
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Calcium Phosphate, DI
Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin)
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.
Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)

ACETOPHENETIDIN, U.S.P., long recognized as an antipyretic and analgesic, is another Monsanto pharmaceutical that enjoys wide trade acceptance because of its consistent uniformity and high purity — the result of Monsanto's exacting care in every phase of its manufacture . . . Technical service available . . . Contact the nearest Monsanto District Sales Office, or write MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second St., St. Louis 4, Mo. District Sales Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Charlotte, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada: Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS for PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Iceland Moss—Lime, Chemical

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.18.50 -23.00
Inositol, tins, works.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.45 - —
Ionone ketone, alpha, cns.....lb.12.30 -16.40
beta, cns.....lb.11.50 -12.50
pure, cns.....lb. 5.65 - 7.95
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs..... 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship. point.....lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship. point.....lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship. point.....lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
powd., bgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls....lb. .24 - .39
Iron acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .17 - —
djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, jump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Iron chloride, solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd....lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.48 - 3.65
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms.....lb. .19½- —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .33 - .35
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs.lb. .54 - .67
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms..lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .42 - —
ton lots.....lb. .43 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .06 - .08
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms..lb. .45 - .48
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-sodium oxalate, bbls., dms.....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .72 - 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.....gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.10
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
cbys., extra.....lb. 3.25 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .1160- .1210
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1210- .1260
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1100- .1160
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works.....lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .44 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .55
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .20
Tar, USP, dms.....lb. .50 - .92

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .46 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .0712- —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks...gal. .082 - —
California, 40-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0830- .1005
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0650- .0713
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks..gal. .0700- .0738
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0850- .0900
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0900- .0950
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse..ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works, lb. .27 - —
USP, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
hydrous, cosmetic, dms., works....lb. .25½- —
USP, dms., works.....lb. .23½- —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb. .22 - .23
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Algerian, bls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Cyprian, bls.....lb. .28 Nom.
Greek, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Portuguese, choice, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
ordinary, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Turkish, choice, bls.....lb. .17 - .17¼
ordinary, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.....lb. .06 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .31 - —
select, bls.....lb. .75 - —
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .18½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .19¼- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .19¼- —
Arsenate, basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .22¾- .23¾
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .30¼- .31¼
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse, basis, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't pt. frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 2.94 - —
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls.....lb. .41¾- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
E. St. Louis.....lb. .1480- .1485
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .28½- —
up to 2,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, 21% Pb, liquid, dms..lb. .20½- —
30% Pb, liquid, dms.....lb. .24¾- —
37% Pb, solid, dms.....lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .26¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.....lb. .29 - .31
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1760- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis.....lb. .1800- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .1850- —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .2075- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .1785- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis.....lb. .1825- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .1875- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1910- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis....lb. .1960- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .1900- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb., dms. lb. .26 - —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17¼
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .33¾- —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .44 - —
ton lots.....lb. .45 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .46 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)
Tallate, 16% Pb, liquid, dms.....lb. .14 - —
30% Pb., solid, dms.....lb. .19 - —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- .16
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .16¼
Basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns.....lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .62
Root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works..tons. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefont, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 7.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 8.50 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 8.39 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.11.25 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.....ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.11.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.11.00 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.60 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.50 - —

Victor Phosphates play important and varied roles in the manufacture and enrichment of food products. Cereals, flour, prepared mixes, and food beverages, for example, are enriched with essential calcium, phosphorus, and iron by the addition of Victor Calcium and Iron Phosphates. Calcium phosphates also provide the necessary leavening acid in prepared flour mixes. Disodium phosphate serves as an emulsifier in the production of process cheese and condensed milk. ¶ Victor chemicals employed in the food industry include: **Ammonium Phosphates** (yeast, vinegar, yeast food), **Dicalcium Phosphate** (mineral fortification), **Disodium Phosphate** (process cheese, condensed milk), **Hicalcium Phosphate** (calcium-enriched flour and bread), **Iron Phosphates** (mineral enrichment), **Monocalcium Phosphate** (mineral supplement, leavening acid, baking powder), **Phosphoric Acid** (yeast, sugar, soft drinks, imitation jellies, gelatine), **Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate** (acid ingredient in commercial baking powders, prepared doughnut and cake flours), **Tricalcium Phosphate** (conditioning salt, soda, and powdered sugar).

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS, 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.
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When did you receive your copy of

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

for September 15, 1947?

In spite of revolutionary changes in our schedule and method of printing, designed to get OPD to its readers early on Monday with late Friday news and information, we are getting reports that deliveries are again late. This was noticeably true with respect to the September 15 issue. We want to find out why.

The New York Post Office got the copies of OPD for September 15 in two lots, Saturday, September 13: one at 4:20 a.m.; the other at 7:10 a.m. There was, therefore, no delay in starting the mailing. Where and when it was held up is what we want to know.

Please tell us when you got your September 15 issue and when you got this issue (September 22). The information will help us find and, we hope, eliminate the cause of delay.

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
59 John Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Lime, Chemical, Hydrated—Methyl Abietate, Hydrogenated

Lime, chemical, hydrated, Mitchell, Ind. ton 10.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton 9.50 - —
Newala, Ala. ton 11.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine. ton 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton 12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 11.00 - —
spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio. ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton 10.00 - —
York, Pa. ton 11.00 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).

Limestone, grd., bulk, works. ton 1 40 - —

Linalool, ex bois de rose. lb 6.05 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood. lb 6 50 - 7.00

Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots. lb 5.75 - 7.00
ex lignaloe wood, bots. lb 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots. lb 5 10 - 6.35

Lycopodium, NF, cs. lb 2.50 - 2.75
without leaves, bls. lb 35 - 38

Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills, ton 75.00 Nom.

Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. shipt point frt alld lb 1660- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, same basis lb 17 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 17½- —

Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald ton 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF bbls. kgs lb 1.15 - —
Chloride, fars. lb 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, obls., dms., kgs. lb 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls lb 1.90 - —
Hydroxide, jars lb 1.15 - 1.25

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., shipping point lb .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .06¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .06½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs. c.l. lb .07⅝- —
smaller lots lb .08 - —
bbls., c.l. lb .08 - —
smaller lots lb .08¼- —
Lithopone Pac Cst. prices ¾c. higher.

Liverwort leaves, bls. lb .70 - 75
Lobelia herb, bls. lb 60 - 65
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz 25 50 -38.00

Logwood extract, crystals No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .35 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .18 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .17 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb 16½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb .16 - —

Logwood extract, solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb .32 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb 30 - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb 27½- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb .25½- —
No. 6, bxs. l.c.l. lb .43½- .48½

Lovage root, imp., bls. lb 1.20 - 1.25

Lupulin, NF VII tin lb 10.00 -11.00

Lycopodium, NF, cs. lb 2.50 - 2.75

M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs. lb 1.40 - 1.45
East Indian, bgs., futures. lb 1.40 - 1.45
West Indian, bgs., futures. lb 1 45 - 1.50
Broken, bgs., futures. lb 1.30 - 1.40
Madder, Dutch, bgs. lb .29 - .32

Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls, works lb .29 - —
USP, bbls. lb .31 - .33

Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb .20 - .30
Bromide, dms. lb .90 - 1.00

Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald lb 07¼- —
l.c.l., frt., alld lb .08¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb 08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb 09½- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb 09¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb 10¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld 10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .10½- —

Magnesium carbonate, USP, kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb 11¾- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls. dlvd. lb 12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls. lb 20 - 25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb 29 - 30
Hypophosphite, cns. lb 1 45 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb 46 - 47
Metal, 98.8%, ingots, cs. lb 20½- —
sticks, cs. lb 34 - 38
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works. lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP bbls. lb .62 - 67
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls lb .14 - .16
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb 44 - —
smaller lots lb .45 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000 lbs. lb .37 - —
smaller lots lb .42 - —

Magnesite, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif. ton 60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton 24.00 - —

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. lb .25 - —
l.c.l. lb .26 - —

Malva flowers, blacks, bls. lb No stocks
Blue, bls lb 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, bls lb .40 - 41

Manaca root, bls. lb .49 - .50

Mandrake root, bls lb .40 - .45

Manganese acetate, dms. lb .25½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb .12 - 12¼
Borate, tech., bbls lb .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls lb .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks. lb .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87% bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton 74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms. lb 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb .26 - —
Iodide jars lb 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms. lb .41 - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb .43 - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms. lb .21 - —
solid, 10% Mn, dms. lb .33¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls. lb .09 - .10½
precip., dms. lb .20 - —
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms. lb .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs. lb .04 - .06
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd E. ton 56.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., of Balto. or Cincinnati ton 63.00 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs. lb .05 - 05¾
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East ton 64.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 71.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms. lb No prices
solid, 8% Mn, dms. lb No prices

Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 60.00 -62.00

Manna, flake, large, cs. lb 1.50 - 1.55
small, cs. lb .70 - .75

Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works lb .38 - .43
reagent, cs, works lb .85 - —

Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb .10¼- .10¾
futures, bls. lb .10 - .10⅛
French, bls. lb .33 - 34

Matico leaves, bls. lb .17 - .18

Menadione, USP, bots., works gram .10 - —

Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb 8.25 - 8.50
synthetic, tech., cns. lb 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns. lb 8.90 - —
racemic, cns lb 7.00 - 7.40

Menthyl salicylate, tins. lb 3.00 - 3.10

Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb 2.33 - 2.35
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd. lb 3.54 - 3.59
Iodide, red, NF, dms. lb 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb 2.74 - 2.76

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .11½- —

Metachloranilin, dms., works. lb .65 - —

Metacresol, 98%, dms., works. lb .65 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb 1 16 - 1.21
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb .72 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb .77 - —

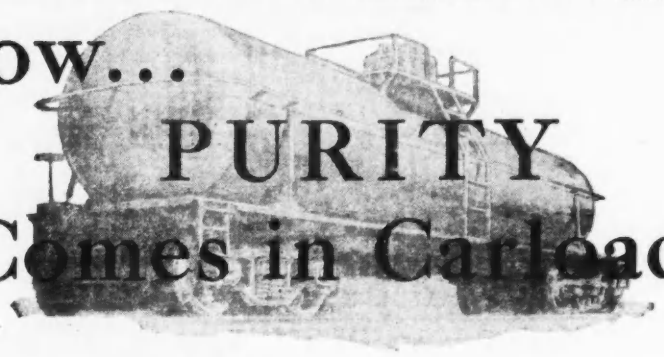
Methanol, natural, all grades, group A, dms. extra, c.l., E. of Miss. gal. 63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .69 - —
group B, dms. incl., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher

synthetic, dms., c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. gal. 34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. 37½- —
3, frt. alld gal. 41½- —
4, frt. alld gal. 41½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld gal. .44 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .42 - —
4, frt. alld or dlvd. gal. .52½- —
tanks, zone 1, frt. alld. lb .24 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .13¾- —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .16 - —

Now...



PURITY

Comes in Carloads

For the first time, sorbitol is available in carloads—with a new concept of purity—for new uses and new thinking.

Where once it was tons, now it is carloads. Greatly expanded production facilities—just completed—have opened fresh vistas for the chemical industry, and suggest new evaluation of this remarkable chemical.

Sorbitol, a hexahydric alcohol, may be used advantageously

—As a Manufacturing Ingredient in

DRYING OILS — ESTERS
HARD RESINS — ETHERS
ALKYDS — PLASTICIZERS

—As a Conditioning Agent and Humectant in

COSMETICS — GELATIN — GASKETS
FLEXIBLE GLUES — CHEWING GUM — POLISHES
LEATHER — CANDY — YEAST
PAPER — TOBACCO — SOFT DRINKS
PHARMACEUTICALS — PRINTERS' ROLLERS

Available in Two Grades... in Drums or Tankcars

SORBO
A 70% aqueous solution of D-sorbitol. Water-white, with clean, sweet taste. No odor. For synthesis and moisture-conditioning. By improved technique, this grade is now offered in greater purity than ever before.

ARLEX
Atlas commercial sorbitol solution, containing closely related polyhydric materials which make it non-crystallizing. For flexibilizing and moisture-conditioning.

The Atlas technical staff is especially qualified to discuss sorbitol applications with you. Bring your problems to us.

Sorbo, Arlex—Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ATLAS INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

CHEMICALS ATLAS EXPLOSIVES

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington 99, Del. • *Offices in principal cities* • *Cable Address—Atpowco*

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss .....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss .....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. .....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss. .....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss. .....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. .....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., frt.alld. E lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½- —

Methyl acetoacetate prices, frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., ex-tra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .57 - —

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal higher.

group B, dms., incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld..gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .78 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .60 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld E..gal. .49½- —
frt. alld. W .....gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E...gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .55½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E.....gal. .42½- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .44½- —

Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
bots., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .45 - 1.20
Bromide, cns. .....lb. .63 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70
Chloride, indust., cyl., works...lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works.....lb. 14¾- —
single-unit, works .....lb. .14 - —
refrigeration, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfrs., cyls., dlvd. .....lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd.....lb. .41 - —
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 1.43 - 3.50
Formate, dms. .....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-I, dms., works..lb. .45 - —
cns., works .....lb. .48 - .58
P-I, cns., works .....lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. .....lb. .45 - —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works, lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
Methylcellulose standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more..lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, tech. (see Dyes, coal-tar).
USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald. lb. 2.20 - —
50-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.30 - —
25-lb. lots, kgs., same basis..lb 2.35 - —
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd., E.....lb. .11½- —
refrig., cyls., works.....lb. .33 - —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
B, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd. .....lb. .17 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .63¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works...lb. .63 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .05¾- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .05¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .07½- —
mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .10¾- .12¼
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11½- .12¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .38¾- .40¾
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .39 - .41¼
Sugar, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, U. S. ports..gal. .22½- .23
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo. powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .64 - —

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- .08¼
smaller containers, works.....lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .05½- .06
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt a ld. E..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- —
smaller containers, same basis....lb. .29½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, wks..lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium prosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.70 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works.....lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

Methyl Acetate—Nitrocellulose, Ester-Soluble

Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots..oz.38.00 -52.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns..... 8.00 -14.25
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. .....lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. .....lb. 4.60 - 5.20
Xylol, cns. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Muskroot, bls. .....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs..lb. .22½- .23
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .23 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
futures, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
new crop futures, source.....lb. .10 - .10½
oriental, bgs .....lb. .08½- .09
new crop futures, source....lb. .06½- .07
yellow, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
new crop futures, source.....lb. .14½- .15
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. No prices
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock. ton.54.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock.....ton.45.00 -46.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74° bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. No prices
tanks, same basis.....lb. .035 - .0475
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. No prices
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .0410- .055
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0435- .06
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0375 - .05
Naphthalene, dom., refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .11¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.....ton.13.75 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.17.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .39 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Metal, electro cathodes, cs.....lb. .35½- —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls.....lb. .14 - .14¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. allowed over 50 lbs..lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers.....lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots, cbys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.20.00 -24.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- .10
tanks .....lb. .07½- .07¾
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - .29
18-25 cps., 125-175 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .31
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .34

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL . . . in commercial quantities

TERTIARY BUTYL ALCOHOL

$CH_3-C(CH_3)_2-OH$

A high-purity alcohol completely miscible with water

SPECIFICATIONS	
Purity	Minimum 99% by wt.
Spec. Grav. 20/26°C	.781—.784
Color	Max. 10 plat. cobalt (Hazen) standard
Water	Miscible without turbidity with 19 vols. of 60° Be gasoline at 20°C
Acidity (other than carbon dioxide)	Maximum 0.003% as acetic acid
Distillation range	Below 81.5°C—None Above 83°C—None
Freezing Point (first needle)	Above 24°C
Non-volatile matter	Max. 2 mg per 100 ml

Consider the advantage of using high-purity TBA in your formulations:

AS A SOLVENT it is the most stable of all water-miscible alcohols toward oxidizing agents. It is miscible with most organic solvents such as ketones, alcohols, esters, ethers and aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons. TBA is used in compounding industrial cleaning preparations and as a denaturant for ethyl alcohol. Suggested applications include its use as an extraction and recrystallization solvent and in surface coatings where its high latent solvent power for cellulose acetate is an advantage.

AS AN INTERMEDIATE it finds application as an alkylating agent for introducing the tertiary butyl group into a variety of compounds useful in the manufacture of resins, pharmaceuticals and perfumes. Manufacturers of dyestuffs, flavoring extracts, insecticides, germicides and fungicides should also find Tertiary Butyl Alcohol a useful chemical raw material.

After evaluating this compound, you may find it a chemical suited to your most exacting requirements.

Among the many other products manufactured by Shell Chemical are Acetone, Mesityl Oxide, Allyl Alcohol, Methallyl Alcohol and Epichlorohydrin

Bulletin SC: 46-34 and other detailed information on Tertiary Butyl Alcohol, requested on your business letterhead, will be forwarded promptly.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6 • 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit

Nitrocellulose, Spirit-soluble—Oil, Petitgrain

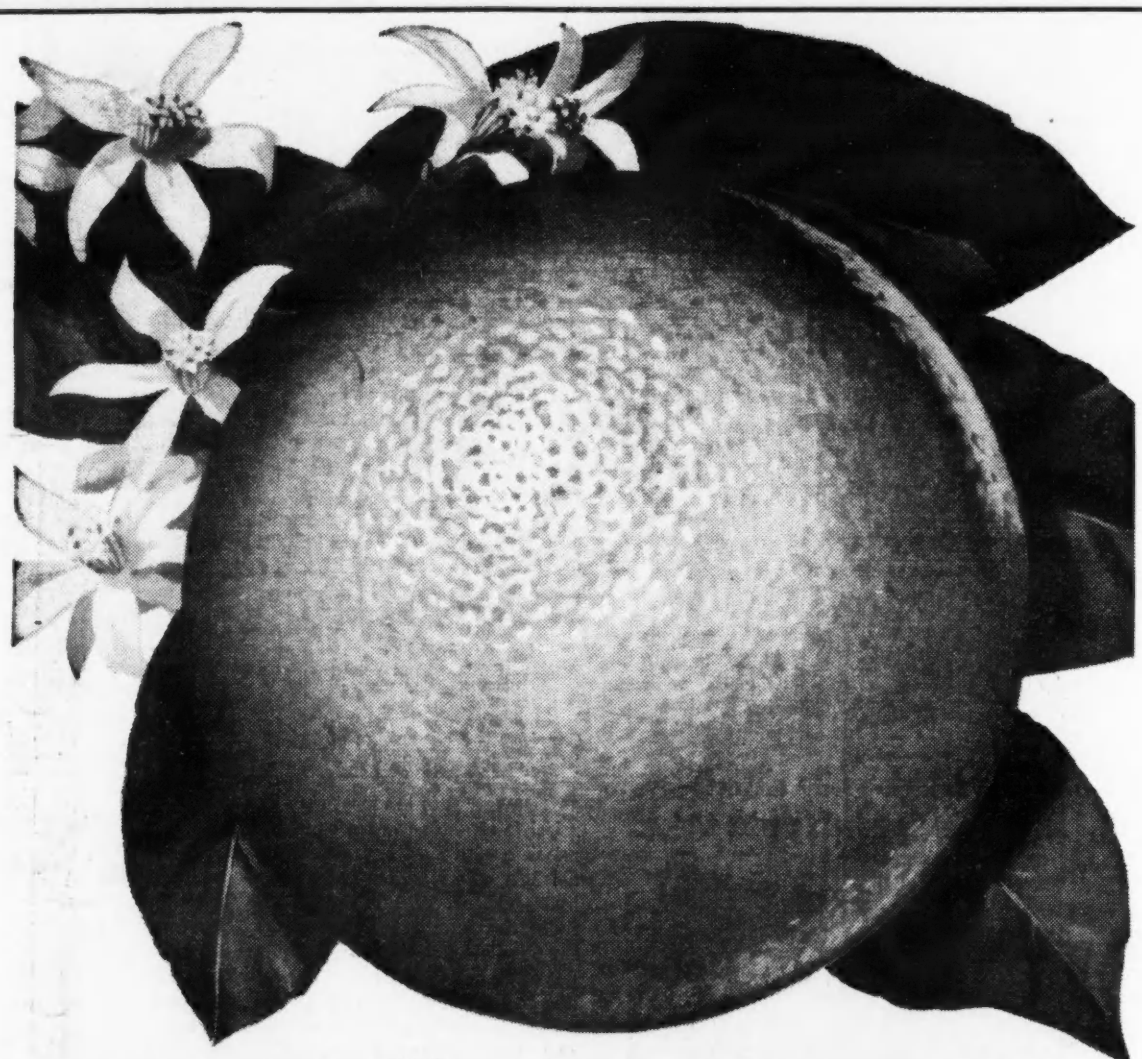
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - .35

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N..ton.107.00 -114.84
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit ton. 4.60 - 6.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton.4.15 + 40- —
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
2, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works..lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, bgs .....lb. .44 - .50
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat..lb. .50 - .51
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .52 - .52½
futures .....lb. .53 - .54
Nux vomica, bls.....lo. 60 - .10
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l .....gal. .29 - .35
tanks, group 3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
NF, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns.....lb. .69 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots.....lb.35.00 -250.00
Seed, bots.....lb.115.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Russian, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .65 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .14½- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.25
55-60%, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 2.35
60-65%, cns.....lb. 2.80 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 4.40 - 5.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.55 - 3.20
redistilled, USP IX, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.40
Calamus, cns. .....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns....lb. .15 - .65
synthetic, dms. .....lb. .15 - .35
Cananga, natural, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 9.10
rectified, cns. .....lb. 9.35 -12.60
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots. .....lb.23.50 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Oil, Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l..lb. .30 - .30½
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - .31½
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29¼- —
tanks .....lb. .27¼- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31½- —
tanks .....lb. .30 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30½- —
tanks .....lb. .29 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28¼- —
tanks .....lb. .26½- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb .16½- .17½
75% (60-62% fat), dms.....lb. .23 - .23½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns.....lb. .70 - .95
dms. .....lb. .70 - .85
Celeryseed, bots. .....lb.15.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung)
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.33.00 -62.00
Leaf, dms .....lb. 1.85 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 2.75
Java, cns .....lb. 1.50 - 4.75
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .15 - —
Pac. coast .....lb. .16 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .20 Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .21½ Nom.
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .20 - .22
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms.....gal. 2.40 - 3.50
Coriander, bots. .....lb.17.00 -25.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. 06¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. I.... lb. .03½ Nom.
refined, tanks, works.....lb. .25 Nom.
Oil, cottonseed, crude, tanks, works..lb. .21½- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .06½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .03½ Nom.
deodorized, winterized, salad, dms., c.l..lb. .26 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .27 Nom.
tankcars .....lb. .25 Nom.
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, USP, cns. .....lb. 7.50 -10.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots. .....lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. .....lb. 4.25 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rect., USP, 80-90%, cns., lb. 1.05 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. .....lb. .95 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 4.55
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Fishliver, 8,000-15,000 A units per gram, dms., per million units, .16 - .17
15,000-30,000 units, dms., per million units. .17 - .18
30,000-60,000 units, dms., per million units. .19 - .20
60,000-100,000 units, dms., per million units. .25 - .26
over 100,000 units, dms., per million units. .27½- .28½
concentrates 200,000 or more A units per gram, dms..per million units. .34 - .38
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure; bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.16.00 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.10.50 -24.50
Russian, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 9.00 -13.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
California, bots., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.60
Grease, common No. 1, dms., c.l., Chicago..lb. .23 Nom.
extra, winter strained, dms., c.l., Chicago..lb. .25 Nom.
prime, burning, dms., c.l., Chicago lb. .26½ Nom.
Guaiacwood, cns. .....lo. 2.35 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots..... lb. 6.00 -12.50
imported, NF.....lb. No stocks
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb 65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease)
Laurel, bots.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester..lb. 7.00 -10.15
30-32% ester .....lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Russian, 25-lb. .....lb.11.75 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 2.25
tech., cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 3.25 - 3.60
Messina, cns.....lb. 3.40 - 4.50
terpeneless, bots. .....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 2.30
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose),
Mexican, cns. .....lb. 3.50 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 5.35 - 6.30
expressed, West Indian, cns....lb. 9.50 -13.50
terpeneless, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .30 40 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .3060- .3240
tankcars .....lb. .2940 Nom.
tankwagon .....lb. .2960 Nom.
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Linseed replacement, dms., c.l...lb. .25 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .24 Nom.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax,
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p., tanks..gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .285 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks..gal. .33 - —
600-650 steam refd., tanks.gal. .34 - —
neutral, 70° F., No. 3, color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .36
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.gal. .28 - .38
South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks..gal. .11 - .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 8.40
Italian, cns. .....lb. 8.50 - —
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto....lb. No prices
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
tanks .....lb. .18 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mustard, NF, synth., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Seed exp., dms., c.l.....lb. .22 - .22½
Neatsfoot, 15°, ret. dms., works..lb. .48 Nom.
20°, ret. dms., works.....lb. .46 Nom.
30°, ret. dms., works.....lb .45 Nom.
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.140.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.180.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, cns. .....lb. 5.50 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- —
tanks .....lb. .25 - —
Oleo, extra, tes., Chicago.....lb. .25 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 6.25
extra, fine .....lb 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 5.25 - 5.50
imported, dms.....gal. 6.25 - 6.50
foots, dms., c.l.....lb. No prices
tankcars .....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .80 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Messina, coppers.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.80.00 -135.00
Origanum Spanish, cs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 6.25 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y. lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. @ 100° F. tanks, works..gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, imp., cns.....lb.15.00 -45.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E...lb. 06½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E...lb. .03½ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills.....lb. .24 - .25
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. 3.82 - 4.75
import, cns.....lb. 3.80 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.70 - 8.75
redist., USP, dms.....lb 8.40 - 9.00
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 4.30



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OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, pimento berry, dms.	lb.	4.25	- 6.50
Leaf, cns.	lb.	1.95	- 3.25
Pine, dest. dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South.	gal.	.70	- —
l.c.l., works, East	gal.	.79	- —
tanks, works, South	gal.	.61	- —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East.	lb.	.11	- —
Pineneedle, Canadian, 25-lb.	lb.	2.20	- —
Siberian, cns.	lb.	3.05	- 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb.	lb.	4.50	- —
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms.	gal.	.18	- —
tankwagon	gal.	.13½	- —
light, dms.	gal.	.16½	- —
tankwagon	gal.	.12½	- —
Rapeseed, dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices	
Red, single dist., ret. dms.	lb.	.24¼	- .25¼
tanks	lb.	.23	- —
double dist., ret. dms.	lb.	.26¾	- .27¾
tanks	lb.	.25½	- —
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	16.00	-40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.20	- 1.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.66	- —
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.68	- —
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.78	- —
Rue, bots.	lb.	4.65	- 5.50
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 6.50
Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.20	- 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns.	lb.	13.75	-22.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast,	lb.	No prices	
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	- —
kettle-boiled, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
tanks	lb.	.18	- —
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	65	- 1.10
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms.	lb.	1.90	- 2.30
Savin, cns.	lb.	5.75	- 9.00
Savory, cns	lb.	8.00	- —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports	lb.	No prices	
Sesame, tanks	lb.	No prices	
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	2185	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	25	- 29
tanks, works	gal.	.15	- 16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	17.50	-27.00
Soybean, crude, tanks	lb.	.20	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	06½ Nom.	
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	03¼	- 03¼
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2383	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2423	- —
tanks		.2283	- —
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2313	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2350	- —
tanks		.2213	- —
winterized, ref., tankcars	lb.	.23	Nom.
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	6.75	-11.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms.	lb.	.317	- —
natural, 45°, dms.		.297	- —
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Sunflower-seed imp., refined, tanks,	lb.	No prices	
semi-refined, tanks	lb.	No prices	
Sweet birch, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.50	- 8.00
Southern, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works	ton.	60.00	Nom.
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.06¾	- —
Tallow, acidless, dms., Chicago	lb.	.25	Nom.
Tansy, cns.	lb.	11.00	-14.00
Tar, pine, crude, dms. incl., c.l., works, South.	gal.	.39½	- —
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.41½	- —
tanks, works, South	gal.	.30½	- —
rectified, USP, L.c.l., dms. incl., wks., South.	gal.	60	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.25
white, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 3.80
technical, white, cns.	lb.	.35	- 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25	- .25¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.25½	- .25¾
tanks	lb.	.23	- .23¼
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, rectified, NF cns., dms.	lb.	.35	- .50
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	28.00	-38.00
Haitian	lb.	23.50	-33.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Winter-bleached, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00	-13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco.	gal.	.51½	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.53½	- .56¼
50-60 vis. dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.44½	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.48	- .49
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.47	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.51	- .52
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.51½	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.53½	- .56¼
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.51	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.55	- .56
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.51½	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.53½	- .56¼
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.59	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.61	- .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.63	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.67	- .69
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.68	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.70	- .73
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.65	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.69	- .70
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.66	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.68	- .73
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.70	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.72	- .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.72	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.76	- .77
340-350 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.80	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.80	- .85
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	.83	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.85	- .88
Wintergreen, natural, Northern, cns.	lb.	6.35	-17.25
Southern, cns.	lb.	3.65	- 6.00
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, NF, cns.	lb.	4.25	- 5.50
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	9.75	-13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	14.00	-25.00
first, bots.	lb.	12.50	-14.50
second, bots.	lb.	8.00	- 9.50
third, bots.	lb.	5.00	- 7.50
Oleostearin, tcs.	lb.	.19	Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	- 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works,	ton.	10.00	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00	- —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.00	- —
Opium, USP, cns.	lb.	21.30	-21.55
gran., USP, cns.	lb.	22.70	-29.95
powd., USP, cns.	lb.	22.70	-29.95
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., fct alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.00	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.26	- —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Orange, dinitroanilin toner.	lb.	1.15	- —
Molybdate, bbls.	lb.	.39	- —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bbls., kgs., works.	lb.	.90	- —
Persian, bbls.	lb.	.30	- .45
Orange flowers, bls.	lb.	.46	- .48
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	20½	- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.21	- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb.	13	- .14
Sweet, bls.	lb.	.14	- .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs.	lb.	.27	- 27½
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.16	- 16½
Portuguese, bgs.	lb.	.19½	- .20
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.34	- .35
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	36	- .37
Verona, bls.	lb.	22	- .23
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	24	- .25
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.37	- —
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	70	- —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.53	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.55	- .60
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	37	- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30°, dms., c.l., works.	lb	.26½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
tech., 29°-30°, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.07½	- .08
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	- .10½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	- —

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.43	- .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15	- .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrophenol, dms.	lb.	.66	- —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.08	- .09
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.90	- —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.18	- .21
Osage orange crystals, bbls.	lb.	.32	- —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.15	- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.	gram	3.00	- 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	6.40	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	6.55	- 7.40

P

Papain, powd, cs.	lb.	6.25	- 7.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-oz. lots.	oz.	7.00	- —
smaller lots.	oz.	7.25	- 7.60
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.31½ Nom.	
Portuguese, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .41
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.42½	- .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75	- —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½	- .29
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld E Miss.	lb.	.65	- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works.	lb.	.41	- .65
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1595	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1645	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.1545	- —

Oil, Pimento Berry—Pectin, Citrous

Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	- —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.063	- .09
fully ref'd. slabs, 117-119 ASTM.	lb.	05	- —
loose, c.l., refy.	lb.	05	- —
123-125 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy.	lb.	.0685	- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy.	lb.	.0715	- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy.	lb.	.0740	- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy.	lb.	.0770	- —
133-135 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy.	lb.	.0795	- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy.	lb.	.0860	- —

Prices in bags ¾c. lb. higher; l.c.l. prices 1½c. lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	21	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	22	- —
Paraldehyde, tech. 98% 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	13	- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	16	- —
USP, cbys.	lb.	49	- .62
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	lb.	.41	- .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.15	- —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.35	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works.	lb.	1.23	- —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works.	lb.	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.44	- .53
Paris green dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.31	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	- .33
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.38	- .40
Pectin, citrous, bbls.	lb.	1.25	- —

When it Smells better ...It sells better!

• Hundreds of products that formerly were associated with disagreeable odors are now enjoying respectability and acceptance due to the art of industrial perfuming.

• Felton Chemists and Perfumers daily apply the practical science of industrial perfuming by combining the CORRECT PERFUME with a particular product to give it *Extra* Acceptance and *Extra* Saleability.

FELTON INVITES YOU TO SEND SAMPLES OF YOUR PRODUCTS FOR CORRECT PERFUMING TO CONVINCE YOU THAT

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DO YOU MAKE ANY OF THESE ITEMS?

- CLEANING FLUIDS AND NAPTHAS
- LUBRICATING OIL AND GREASE
- CUTTING OILS
- GLUES AND PASTES
- INSECTICIDES
- DISINFECTANTS
- LINOLEUM
- LATEX
- PRINTING INKS
- PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS
- TEXTILES
- RUBBER
- FUR
- FEATHERS
- COTTON BATTING
- PLASTICS
- LAUNDRY STARCH
- TEXTILE FINISHING OILS
- WAXES
- LEATHER

Remember!
WHEN IT SMELLS BETTER... IT SELLS BETTER

MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUMES AND FLAVORS

Penicillin—Red, Alizarin Lake

Penicillin, amorph., calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000 units.. — —
100,000 units. .19 - —
sodium, bots.....100,000 units. .25 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000 units..... — —
100,000 units. .21 - —
cryst., sodium, bots....100,000 units. .27 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .28
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works....lb. .20 - .26
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .34 - .36
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial, dms., c.l., group 3..gal. .11 - .14
l.c.l., dms., group 3.....gal. .17 - .30
tanks, group 3.....gal. .07½- .08
Pepper, black, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
futures, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point..lb. .20 - .25
sports, bgs.....lb. .24 Nom.
Mombasa, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Niger, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
birdseye, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Sierra Leone, futures.....lb. .23 - .23½
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, long.....lb. No stocks
White, bgs.....lb. .54 - .55
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls.....lb. .75 - .80
imported, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
zone 3, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb 95 - 1.05
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3..lb. .021 - —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .045 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.....lb. .024 - —
l.c.l.....lb .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l....lb. .04½- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .045- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
California.....lb. .08 - —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07½- .08
extra amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l.....lb. .08¼- —
white, snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09¼- —
California.....lb. .11¾- —
soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .07½
California.....lb. .10¾- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
California.....lb. .08 - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. 1.53 - 2.34
Illinois.....bbl. 1.95 - 2.07
Kentucky, Union county....bbl. 1.73 - 2.13
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. 1.46 - 2.18
Montana.....bbl. 1.25 - 2.05
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. 1.55 - 1.95
Pennsylvania, lower field...bbl. 4.29 - 4.50
Upper field.....bbl. 2.60 - 4.35
Texas, East.....bbl. 1.95 - —
Gulf coast.....bbl. 1.86 - 2.16
North, North-Central.....bbl. 1.53 - 1.95
Panhandle.....bbl. 1.53 - 1.95
West.....bbl. 1.25 - 1.95
Wyoming.....bbl. 1.55 - 1.95
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C., cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., group 3.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy, tanks, refinery. bbl. 1.50 - 1.55
light, tanks, refinery.....bbl. 1.70 - 1.75
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.42 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 2.22 - 2.32
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 2.26½- 2.36½
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 2.13 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 2.08 - 2.18
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 2.22 - 2.32
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 2.18 - 2.28
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 2.22 - 2.45
Portland, Me.....bbl. 2.26½- 2.36½
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 2.23½- 2.33½
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 2.13 - 2.23
Oklahoma, tanks, refinery..bbl. 1.64 - 2.50
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California.....gal. .0745- .0795
Pennsylvania.....gal. .075 - .078
Furnace, tanks refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal. .0663- —
No. 3.....gal. .0638- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2.....gal. .072 - —
Group 3, No. 1.....gal. .0675- .0700
No. 2, straw.....gal. .0662½- .0675
No. 3.....gal. .0625- .0650
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.....gal. .0687- .0785
No. 1, straw.....gal. .0700- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .0650- .0788
No. 3.....gal. .065 - —
range.....gal. .0700- .07125
Pennsylvania, No. 1.....lb. .0875- .0900
No. 2.....gal. .0825- .0900
No. 3.....gal. .0850- .0900
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 c.p., tanks, dlvd, Los Angeles.....gal. .118 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .128 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash.....gal. .128 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery.....gal. .13 - .13½
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .0987½-.1062½
toluol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .0937½-.1012½
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r...gal. .123 - —
205-290 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
244-362 b.r.....gal. .123 - —
307-390 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
312-402 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
362-458 b.r.....gal. .113 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y. refinery.....gal. .12½- .13

Petroleum mineral spirits, tankwagon, Baltimore..gal. .15 - —
Boston.....gal. .13¼- .14
Buffalo.....gal. .14 - .14½
Camden, N. J.....gal. .12½- —
Chicago.....gal. .159 - —
Detroit.....gal. .182 - —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .15½- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .13½- —
Newark.....gal. .12½- —
New York.....gal. .12½- .13
Philadelphia.....gal. .12¾- —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .14 - —
Providence.....gal. .14 - —
Rochester.....gal. .15 - —
St Louis.....gal. .161 - —
Syracuse.....gal. .16 - .16½
Washington, D. C.....gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.....gal. .0812½-.0862½
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery.....gal. .07⅞- —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .128 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .11 - .11½
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .06½- —
Chicago.....gal. .14¼- —
Detroit.....gal. .15½- —
New York.....gal. .12 - .13
Philadelphia.....gal. .125 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .0812½-.0862½
tankwagons, St Louis...gal. .1470- —
High-flash, 140° F, group 3 refinery, tanks..gal. .12 - .12½
High-solvency, tanks, refinery, N. J., 200-285 b.r., 98-100 mixed anlin pt.....gal. .18 - .18½
78 m.a.p.....gal. .20 - —
270-370 b.r., 78-81 m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
66 m.a.p.....gal. .23 - —
305-400 b.r., 78-85 m.a.p. gal. .21½- .21½
340-440 b.r., 90 m.a.p...gal. .21½- —
75 m.a.p.....gal. .25½- —
V.M.&P. nt refinery, California, 46.5, 254-380 b.r., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .12 - —
Richmond.....gal. .12½- —
Portland, Ore., Wash..gal. .12 - —
64-77, 190-310 b.r., tanks, Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Portland, Seattle.....gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .12¾- .13
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .0912½-.0962½
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans..gal. .0 - —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .145 - .15
Chicago.....gal. .162 - —
Detroit.....gal. .174 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .178 - —
Minneapolis.....gal. .176 - —
Newark.....gal. .14 - —
New York.....gal. .135 - .14
Philadelphia.....gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .15 - —
St Louis.....gal. .171 - —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery California, tanks, San Francisco, gal. .11½- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .12½- .13
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .0871½-.0962½
Stoddard (C.S. 8-38), at refinery, California tanks, San Francisco..gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .12½- .13
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .0862½-.0912½
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .0950- .0975
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago.....gal. .1412½- —
Detroit.....gal. .1612½- —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1512½- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .154 - —
Newark.....gal. .1212½- —
New York.....gal. .1212½- .13
Philadelphia.....gal. .1212½- —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .13 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .14 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .16 - —
Syracuse.....gal. .16 - .16½
Sulphonate, 68% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .09¾- .10¾
50% sulphonic content, ref. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10¾
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .12 - .12¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11 - .11¼
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- .13½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11¼- .12
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- .12½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .13
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
yellow, fib dms., 2,000 lbs.....lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
Phenothiazin, NF, fib dms., ton lots, works..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.70
pure, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots....lb 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.....lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works...lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.....lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. 10.00 -12.55
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 20½- .35
10-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D.).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine..long ton. 3.34 - 3.40
70%-68% b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 3.74 - 3.80
72%-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.34 - 4.40
75%-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.34 - 5.40
77%-76% b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.34 - 6.40

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

finely ground 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum.. short ton. 5.00 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.20 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.55 - —
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
29% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 5.36 - —
Phosphate rock, Tennessee, finely ground, 31% P_2O_5, same basis, short ton. 5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.....lb 33 - .35
tins, export.....lb 40 - .45
Yellow, cns.....lb 25 - 27
dms., c.l.....lb 22 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works.....lb. .10¾- .13¾
Pentoxide, dms., c.l. works....lb 12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb 13 - 14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works...lb. .26 - .27
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb 12¾- .13¾
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb 35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. 45 - 50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- .18½
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials..oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials.....oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. 23½- .24
Pinetar, retort dms. incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41½- —
whse., N.Y.C.....gal. .50½- —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .30½- —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.....lb. 11.50 -12.50
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 25.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 28.25 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works....lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse, East....100 lbs 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb .10¼- .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 13.50 -13.75
Pokeroot, bls.....lb 21 - 22
Polystyrene, plain colors, bgs., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld..lb 31½- —
20,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. 32½- —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. 38½- .54½
Water-clear, polystyrene, 1c.-18c. per lb. less than plain colors, depending on quantity; plain colors, dms., ½c. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb 75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb 60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb 19 - .19½
Danish, bgs.....lb 20 - .20½
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
futures, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Turkish, bgs.....lb 21 Nom.
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 19.25 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 9.50 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 7½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. - .03¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03½- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.lb .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
Potassium abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .32 - .34
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms....lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- .11¾
Potash bichromate in bbls., ½c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works...ton 200.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton. 218.50 - —
less ton lots works.....ton. 223.50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .28 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .19
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse..lb. .12 - —
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .35½- .40½
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.30 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines..unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit ton. 37½- —
Trona, Cal.....unit ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .34
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .12½- .14
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .20¾- .21¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .22½- .23
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works.lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works...ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Silicate, solut., 29° Be, dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .30½- .33½
powd., bbls. .....lb. .14½- .17
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2O_4 min. 90%, ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports...ton. 36.25 - —
West coast ports.....ton. 39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms..lb. .62 - .70
Thiocyanate (see sulphocyanide).
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4 18-50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton. 26.00 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium - titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3..gal. .04 - .05
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .12½- —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - .21
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .17½- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- .18
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots, works....kilo. 50.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. 60 65
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton..lb. .03⅜- .04
Chicago.....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton.....lb. .03⅜- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton..lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .05½- —
sun-dried, fine, bgs., ton.....lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 9.25 - 9.30
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works..gal. 6.50 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 6.65 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 16.00 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.90
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .60 .65
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots. kilo. 650.00 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss.....gal. .60 - —
Pyronate prices W. of Miss., 3c. per gal. higher.
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines....ton. 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 12.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags., $2.00-$2.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., bgs., c.l., basis 74% tannin..lb. .13½- —
liq., bbls., works, basis 35% tannin..lb. .06¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., basis 70% tannin..lb. .14½- —
ordinary, lump, bgs., c.l., ex dock in bond, basis 63% tannin. lb. .0821- .0850

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .27 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net)..flask 82.00 -84.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns.....oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .95 - 1.15
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots. 50 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Dihydrochloride, USP.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Formate cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cans. oz. No stocks.
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 80½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs....oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. No stocks
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .32 - .40

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .61 - .72
paste, dms.....lb. .57 - —
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.10

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.10 - —
Cadmium, maroon, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.05 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40, dms., works....lb. 5.50 - 5.65
smaller containers, works.....lb. 6.10 - 6.15
Crocus martis (see Red, purple, oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.. lb. .10 - .10¼
English, all shades.....lb. .16 - —
Iron oxide, synth., bbls.....lb. .10½- .10¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J. lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works.....lb. .70 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.32 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- 02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾- —
Para toner bbls.....lb. .80 - —
chlorinated, kgs.....lb. .95 - .97
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .25 - .28
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works...lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .05¼- .06¼
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .21 - .23
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .0310- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0320- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0350- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0380- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0415- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0440- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .22¾- .48
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 2.48 - 2.50
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls....lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 1.70 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls.....lb. .90 - .95
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo. 150.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.30 - —
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.35 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.35 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Rotenone, bbls., works.....lb. 20.00 -24.00
Extract, liq., dms., works..per unit. 1.75 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Rutin, bots.....gram. .28½- .60

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .72 - .75
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .42 - .50
Saccharin, insoluble and soluble, dms., 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.30 - 1.90
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 2.50
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb. 36.00 -38.00
boxes.....15 oz. 31.00 -31.50
Safrol, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprian, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
futures, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Portuguese.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Saga flour, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08½
Salicin, bots.....lb. No stocks
cns.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb. 15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
dlb. dms.....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
* Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton. 17.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 21.70 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton. 18.60 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 25.10 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton. 20.00 -26.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 12.40 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 12.65 -12.90
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.00 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.00 -10.50
Saltpeter in bags is 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs it is $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.....kilo. 175.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .60 - .61
Mexican, bls.....lb. .57 - .60
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .60 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs.....lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots..lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls...lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
No. 2, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Pods, bls.....lb. .53 - .54
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .58½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .66½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —

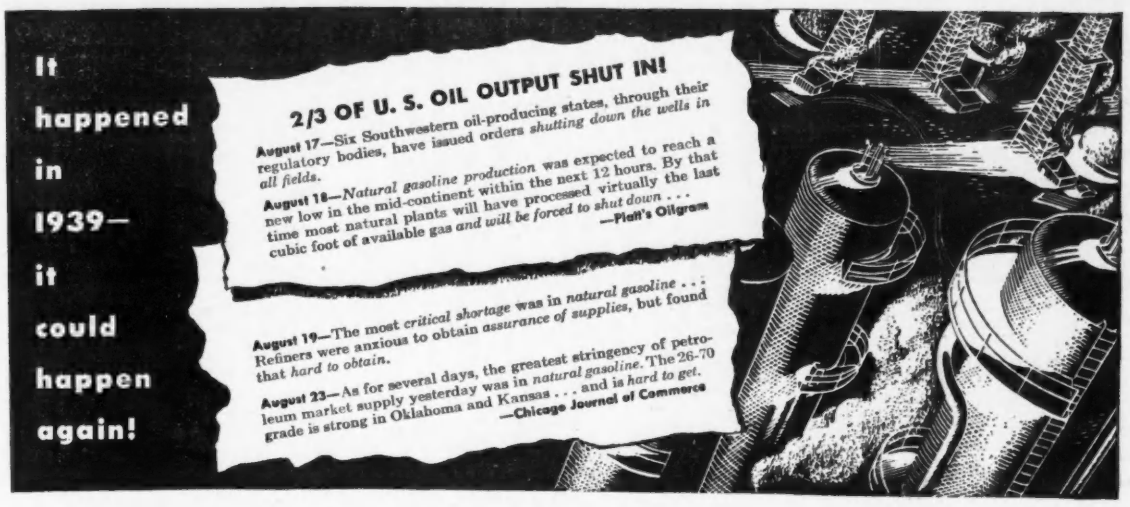
bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices:—1c., more for bgs., bbls., or kgs.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .61 - —
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .59 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10 lbs.....lb. .54 - —
TN, bgs., 10 lbs.....lb. .52 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works..ton. 24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 29.00 - —
wet-grd., 320 mesh, bgs., c.l. works..ton. 24.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 29.00 - —
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works....ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .70¾- —
Cyanide, cns.....oz. .59½- .59⅞
Nitrate, USP, bots., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .45½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .46¾- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .47 - —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .47¼- —
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots. oz. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .44 - .43
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 20.00 -00.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Soaphark, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.63 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.78 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.13 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.73 - —

Red, Cadmium Lithopone—Soda Ash, Light

Soda ash, dense, 58%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.68 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.03 - —
2.....100 lbs. 3.18 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.08 - —
extra light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
2.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
4.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.00 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.


It happened in 1939— it could happen again!
2/3 OF U. S. OIL OUTPUT SHUT IN!
August 17—Six Southwestern oil-producing states, through their regulatory bodies, have issued orders shutting down the wells in all fields.
August 18—Natural gasoline production was expected to reach a new low in the mid-continent within the next 12 hours. By that time most natural plants will have processed virtually the last cubic foot of available gas and will be forced to shut down . . .
—Platt's Oilgram
August 19—The most critical shortage was in natural gasoline . . . Refiners were anxious to obtain assurance of supplies, but found that hard to obtain.
August 23—As for several days, the greatest stringency of petroleum market supply yesterday was in natural gasoline. The 26-70 grade is strong in Oklahoma and Kansas . . . and is hard to get.
—Chicago Journal of Commerce

A NATIONAL EMERGENCY PROVES SKELLYSOLVE'S FAMED

Dependability of Supply!

Two weeks' oil-field shutdown in six states creates critical shortage of natural gasoline . . . finds Skelly with ample reserves to go on producing and supplying special solvents for several weeks!

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: When governing bodies in six oil-producing states issued orders in August, 1939, shutting down every oil field within their borders for a two weeks' period, the most critical of the resultant shortages was in *natural gasoline*. Produced mainly from natural gas coming from oil wells, natural gasoline is the raw material from which Skellysolve-B, Skellysolve-C, and similar special solvents are derived.

Few plants where these special solvents could be produced maintain sizable storage facilities for natural gasoline. This means that when oil production stops, production of special solvents could continue for only a very short time in those plants.

But not so at Skelly! For at our Lyman, Oklahoma, plant we have natural gasoline storage capacity of about 3,000,000 gallons! Throughout the two weeks' oil-field shutdown, we were able to continue making Skellysolve from our reserves of natural gasoline. All Skellysolve orders were shipped promptly upon receipt, in the usual Skelly custom. What's more, we could have gone on making Skellysolve for several weeks longer, had the shutdown continued!

This emergency clearly demonstrates what regular Skellysolve users have always known: In buying quality hexane, heptane, and octane naphthas, *you can always depend on Skelly!*

SKELLYSOLVE
In the Ink, Paint, and Drug Field

Skellysolve meets every special naphtha quality needed in this field . . . purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, low evaporation, etc. That is why you can rely on every Skellysolve. There is one with special qualities for production of paint, varnish, oilcloth, ink, linoleum, and other related products . . . as well as for laboratory use. For instance, there is a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, plus other special hydrocarbons. And, for help on your particular problems, remember to use the services of Skellysolve Technical Fieldmen.

SKELLY

Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Soda Caustic—Sodium-Sulpha Drugs

Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd..lb. .08½- .10
cryst., NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06½
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works, lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- .13¾
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
Sodium arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chl., 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons.....lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs..c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut, 32°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .28 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.50 - 12.00
Sodium carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
dms.....lb. .21 - .26
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .26 - —
dms.....lb. .27 - .31
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works, dlvd..lb. .09½- .10¼
anhydrous, dms., works.....lb. .11½- .13
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .09¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0606- .0650
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - .0790
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.90 - —
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - —
solution 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.10 - —
50%, cbys.....lb. 85 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Sodium hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
pea cryst., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.30 - 5.25
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.108.60 - 113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.75
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. 46 - .55
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.32.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., All. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....ton.42.50 - —
Nitrite, 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.80
hydrated, flake, bbls..c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, bots.gram. .10 -
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, bots., gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss, lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
USP, dried, bbls., dms., works.lb. .159 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l.,works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
kgs., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls.....lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald...100 lbs.11.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.12.00 - —
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbl., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .93 - 1.15
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.30
tanks, works.....ton.15.00 - —
52°, turbid, lms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.00
tanks, works.....ton.27.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .43½- .47½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
lump, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.75
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - 33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - .37
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l..lb. .05 - —
Thiocyanate (see Sodium sulphocyanide).
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- .08½
l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works....lb. .04¼- —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld...lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .70 - —
Low and med. vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works, lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont..lb. .19 - .22
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).

the Safe Bleach-

SODIUM CHLORITE

WON'T DEGRADE PULPS, FATS OR FIBERS

When most standard bleaching agents have oxidized up to a certain point—comes the attack! Fibers are tendered; pulps lose strength; fats revert . . . further bleaching must stop, or be subject to close, costly control.

It's a different story with Mathieson's Sodium Chlorite—and its co-product Chlorine Dioxide—the new bleaching agents which do not degrade pulps, fats or fibers, and hence permit safe bleaching to new highs in whiteness.

Mathieson
SODIUM CHLORITE

Sodium Chlorite Products . . . Chlorine Dioxide
Caustic Soda . . . Soda Ash . . . Bicarbonate of Soda
Liquid Chlorine . . . Ammonia, Anhydrous & Aqua
HTH Products . . . Fused Alkali Products . . . Dry Ice . . . Carbonic Gas . . . Sodium Methylate

WHITE COTTON
WITH STRENGTH

Cotton fibers, when bleached with Mathieson's Sodium Chlorite (Textone) and hypochlorite, are not attacked. Thus better whites are possible with no loss of tensile strength . . . solutions need only slight control.

HIGH BRIGHTNESS
IN PULP

Paper pulps reach very high brightness levels when bleached with chlorine and chlorine dioxide mixtures. Degrading effects are negligible, and pulp yields are high. The mixed-in chlorine cuts costs.

UPGRADING FATS
NOW EASY

Lower grade fats are easily improved to a quality suitable for high-grade soaps, by bleaching with Mathieson's Chlorine Dioxide. No deterioration . . . improved color and odor . . . much higher yields.

Sodium Chlorite—a Mathieson development—is a stable chemical which is used directly for many bleaching and oxidizing purposes . . . or used in conjunction with hypochlorite . . . or as a convenient source of the powerful oxidizing agent, Chlorine Dioxide. Details on the many applications are yours for the asking. Write to: Sales Development Department, The Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.), 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

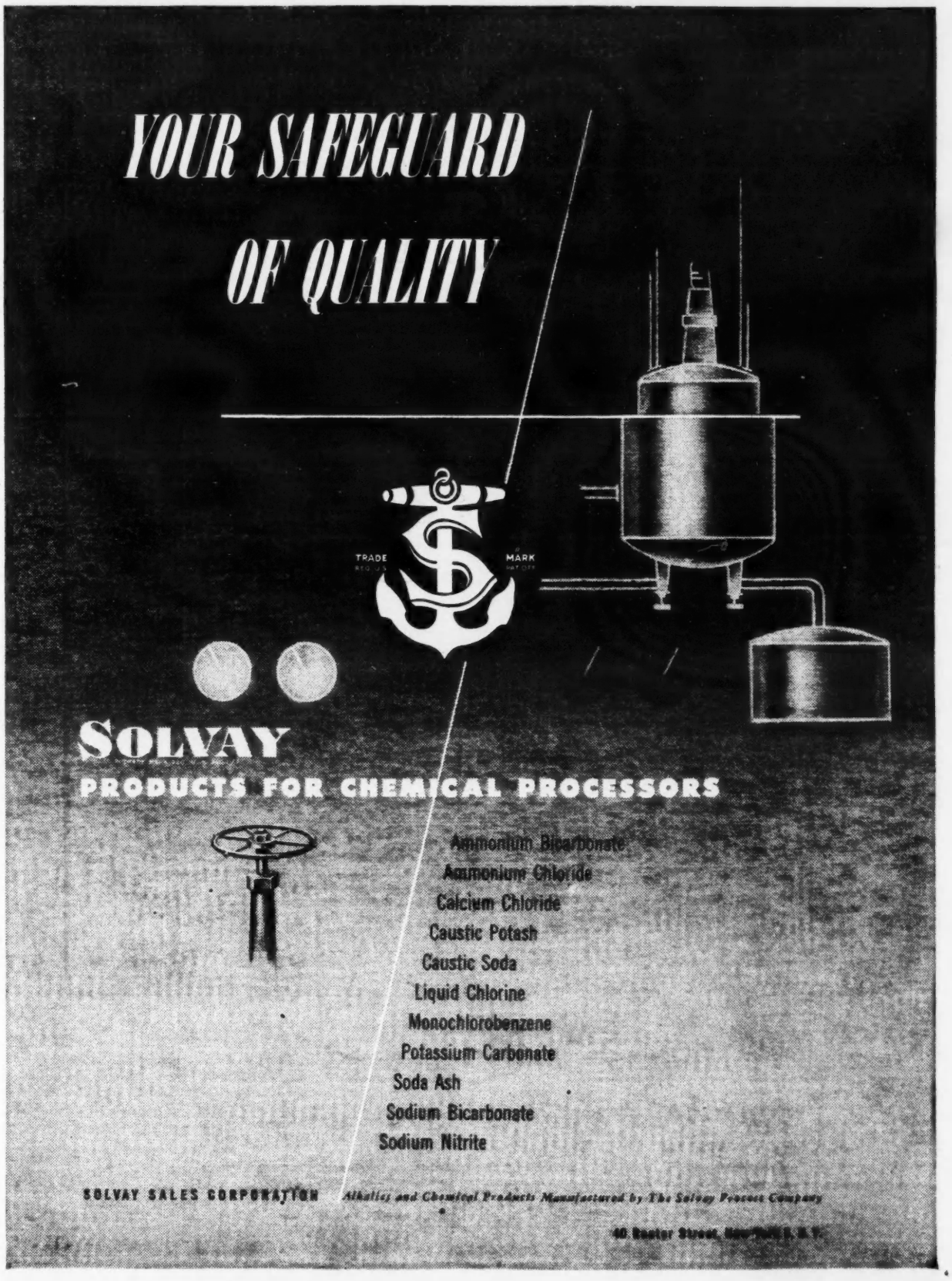
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works, gal. .28 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld, gal. .28 - —
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works, gal. .28 - —
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. to 3¼c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .22 - —
150°F flash, tanks, same basis, gal. .22 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .35
Soybean flour industrial, bgs. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.....lb. .068 - —
truckloads, same basis.....lb. .070 - —
smaller lots, same basis..... .072 - —
Protein, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works. lb. .25½ - —
20,000 lbs., works..... .25¾ - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .26 - .29½
Spearmint leaves, bls. .....lb. .45 - .49
Spikenard root, bls. .....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works, lb. 01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼ - —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs, lb 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Starch, corn pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.97 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.08 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 7.08 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.79 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0811- .0820
l.c.l., ...lb. .08¾- .09
Rice, bgs. c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotat bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0745- .08
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. 60 - 61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. 45 - .50
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. 07½ - .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb 20 - .25
Seed, bgs. .....lb. 20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals.....gram 3.40 - —
wholesalers .....gram. 2.72 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. cs. 50 - 55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls .....lb. .14 - .16
98% bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.....lb. .40 - .42
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs... .....lb 3.00 - 3.06
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent dms., worksl.b. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..... lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .45 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphadiazin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works, lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphamazerin - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 -18.00
vessels, Gulf ports, contract, long ton.19.50 - —
export .....long ton.20.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs....lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.90
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.60
light, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.60
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Refined sulphur flowers in bols., 35c. higher.
rocks, bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
roll, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
ruoomakers', bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.60
Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .085 - —
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .044 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works, lb. — - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, grd., bgs., ex dock..ton.105.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10½ - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .11 - .13½
Leaves, bgs., ex dock.....ton.105.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltc..unit-ton. .76 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
other points.....unit-ton. .57 - .59
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $18.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
Triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk..unit-ton. .71 - —
South Carolina.....unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C., 71c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.30.00 - —
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .17¾- .18¾
fancy, loose.....lb. .18 - .19
special, loose.....lb. .17½- .18½
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
50%, dms.....lb. .11 - .11½
Tamarinds, bbls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton.11.50 -12.00
Chicago .....unit-ton.10.50 -11.50
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago..unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk bulk..unit-ton. No stocks
Tansy leaves, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Tapioca flour, high grades, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .09
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .38 - —
25%, dms., c.l. works.....gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .44 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs, c.l., same basis.long ton.225.00- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .35 - .55
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .41 - —
dms. .....lb. .41½- .44
USP powd., bbls., dms., kgs...lb .45 - .48
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l.... lb 24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb 25 - 27½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb 70 - 75
powd. bbls, dms.....lb 75 - 80
Terpineol, Alpha (see A)
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb 13½ -
l.c.l., South.....lb 14 -
tanks, South.....lb 13 -
pure dms .....lb 40 - 58
extra, dms.....lb 47 - 71
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. 19 - —
Terpiny. acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb 80 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works.....lb. 65 - 68½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. 20 - 21½
smaller qms., works..... lb. 23½- 25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. 65 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, works lb. 50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).

Solvent Naphtha—Titanium Pigment

Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works, lb.20.00 - —
Theobromine, bots., kgs.....lb. 4.60 - 4.80
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works.....lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
futures, bgs.....lb. No offerings
Spanish, bls.....lb. 11½- 12
Thymol, USP, cns.....lb No prices
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb 3.35 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin crystals, bgs., bbls., works... lb .55 - .60
Metal, Bolivian.....lb. 80 - —
Straits .....lb. 80 - —
Oxide, bbls. .....lb. 80 - .90
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb .50 Nom.
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17 - 17½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E...lb. 18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .19 - .19½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .07 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. 06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .06¾- —



Titanium Pigment, Magnesium Base—White Lead

Titanium pigment, magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. No prices

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller, pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .52 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns. .....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb 1.00 - —
Toluol (toluene) 2° indust., ret. dms., works gal. 28 - —
tanks, E of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. 23 - —
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works gal. 23 - —

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks delivered (maximum freight allowance in parentheses), are:—Ark., 23c; Chicago, 23c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C. 23c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 23c. (1 8/10c.); La., 23c.; N. E., 23c. (2¼c.); N. J., 23c.; N. Y., 23c.; E. Tenn & N. C., 25c. (5c.); Pa., 23c. (2¾c.); S. C., 25c.; W. Tenn., 23c. (3¾c.); Va., 24c. (3½c.); W. Va., 23c. (2¾c.).

1° nitration, ret. dms., works... gal. 28 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. 23 - —
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works gal. 23 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls....lb. 90 - 91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs. .....lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. .....lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .40½ - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .98 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .43 - .50
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .54 - .56
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .68 - —
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .72 - .74
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07½ - .09¼
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½ - .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .09¾ - —
zone 2 .....lb. .10½ - —
zone 3 .....lb. .11 - —
zone 4 .....lb. .11 - —

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. higher; l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .32¼ - .33
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .33½
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .31 - .32
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½ - —
smaller containers.....lb. .24½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .18½ - .19
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½ - .21
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works.lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%..lb. .29½ - 30½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .0176 - —
double-grd., c.l., works.....lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works..lb. 2.85 Nom.
Oxide, kgs., works.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls.....lb. .22 - .22½
Haitian, futures, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½ - .16
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .18½ - .19
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East.....gal. .65 - —
tanks, East .....gal. .40 - —
Turpentine, wood, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .55 - —
N. Y. whse.....gal. .66 - —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .46 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., l.c.l., East. gal. .74 - —
tanks, South .....gal. .55 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs .....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.75.50 - 80.50
fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton.57.40 - —
fixed ammonia content, Atlantic and Gulf ports..NH_3-ton.116.80 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..NH_3-ton.112.80 - —

C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.

Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls...lb. .56 - .58
Indian, bls. .....lb. .40 - .41
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock.....ton.73.00 -75.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.53.00 -54.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock...lb. .10½ - .10¾
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, tins .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs....lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
tins, smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls. .....lb. .28 - .29
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works.....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works .....lb. .14 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works....lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units .04 - —
1 billion USP units....mill units. .05 - —
100 million USP units..mill units. .07 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).
A concentrate, dms., works.... mill. units. .38 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotin, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Wattle bark, fair average, bgs., ex dock..ton.69.00 -71.00
merchantable, bags, ex dock..ton.66.00 -68.00
Extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .06⅝ - .07⅝
tanks, works .....lb. .06⅛ - .06⅞
Wattle bark extract, solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, in bond, ex dock. lb. .68 - —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, in bond, ex dock..lb. .68 - —
Wattle extract prices based on $17 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, cakes, cs..lb. .66 - .70
slabs, bgs. .....lb. .64 - .68
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .45 - .49
Western hemisphere, bgs.....lb. .46 - .48
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.....lb. .54 - .56
slabs, bgs.....lb. .53 - .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
refined, bgs. .....lb. .65 - .66

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .88 - .90
North country, No. 2, ton lots....lb. .94 - .95
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .91 - .93
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .96 - .98
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.33 - 1.38

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 - .16¼
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .20½ - .21
Japan, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .16 - .17¼
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .14½ - .15½
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .27 - .29
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .21 - .22
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .19½ - —
smaller cns., same basis....lb. .19¼ - .20¼
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .34 - .36
Montan, crude, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots....lb. .55 - .57
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .62 - .65
Ozokerite, dom., 189-190 m.p., bgs., c.l...lb. .36 - —
182-183 m.p., bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
171-172 m.p., bgs., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .421 - .461
cake, cs. .....lb. .432 - .472
White lead (see Lead, white).

NEW

BECCO PERACETIC ACID 40%

PROPERTIES

Peracetic Acid $CH_3.COOOH$	40% by weight
Active Oxygen as peracid	8.6% by weight
Specific Gravity	1.15 at 20°C.
Form	Colorless liquid—strong odor
Solubility	Similar to acetic acid

SUGGESTED USES

BLEACHING AGENT for alkali sensitive materials, etc.
CATALYST for bulk and emulsion polymerization
BACTERICIDE
ENZYME INACTIVATOR
OXIDANT IN ORGANIC SYNTHESIS: Hydroxylation and epoxidation of olefinic double bonds; preparation of sulfones; ring splitting action on substituted benzene and naphthalene compounds (i. e. oxidation of phenol to muconic acid, of beta-naphthol to o-carboxycinnamic acid.) etc.

AVAILABILITY

Becco Peracetic Acid 40% is now available in limited quantities.

A FEW OTHER BECCO PRODUCTS

Hydrogen Peroxide in concentrations of 27.5%, 35%, 50% and 90% by weight.
Hydrogen Peroxide C. P., 30% by weight.
Calcium Peroxide, Magnesium Peroxide, Zinc Peroxide, Ammonium Persulphate, Potassium Persulphate, Urea Peroxide, Sodium Pyrophosphate Peroxide, Sodium Carbonate Peroxide, Acetyl Peroxide in dimethyphthalate.

Detailed description and laboratory samples of any Becco Active Oxygen Chemical will be sent on request.

BECCO SALES CORPORATION
AGENTS FOR BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
BUFFALO 7, NEW YORK
New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago Charlotte

White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. lb. 2.27 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works ton. 9.50 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton. 12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. 14.50 -27.50
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l. ton. 14.50 -28.90
gilders, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l. ton. 13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works ton. 30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton. 22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls. lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
rossed, green, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East. ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton. 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanoline).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .17 - .18
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.30
Wormwood, bls. lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.26 - 1.31
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.29 - 1.34
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
Xylidins, mixed, dms. lb. .38 - .38½
Xylol (xylene), indust., ret. dms., works gal. .28 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23 - .25
W. of Minnequa, Colo., works gal. .23 - —
10°, ret. dms., works gal. .30 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .25 - .27
Prices on 10° xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses), are:—Ark., 25c.; Del.-Md.-D. C., 25c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 25c. (1 8/10c.); La., 25c.; N. E., 25c. (2½c.); N. J., 25c.; N. Y., 25c.; E. Tenn. & N. C., 27c. (6c.); Pa., 25c. (2¾c.); S. C., 27c.; W. Tenn., 27c. (3½c.); Va., 26c. (3½c.); W. Va., 25c. (2¾c.); the Chicago price is 22c., f.o.b. terminal.
5°, ret. dms., works gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .33 - —
8°, ret. dms., works gal. .43 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .38 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns. lb. 1.62 - 1.75
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms. lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms. lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms. lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms. lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price diffenentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.60 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .85 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts. lb. .26 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome. lb. 1.60 - —
Primrose, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.90 - —
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .01½- .02¾
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. ton. 27.00 -32.00
synth., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.23 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.25 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works, lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome. lb. .19 - —
Yellow dock root, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis. oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots works lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
USP, bbls. lb. .26 - .27
kgs. lb. .27 - .29
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis lb. No stocks
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' bbls., works. lb. .10¾- .11¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
dms. lb. .40 - —
kgs. lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0425- —
tanks, works lb. .0309- —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .30 - .31
jars lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .34 - .35
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works. lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1250- .1260
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1275- .1300
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .18 - .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.65 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls. lb. .53¼- —
Metal slabs lb. .11 - —
E. St. Louis lb. .10½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, dms. lb. .19¾- —
10% Zn, dms. lb. .24 - —
solid, 14% Zn, dms. lb. .31¾- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., ship't ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., powd., dms. lb. .19½- —
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. lb. .42 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt, alld. 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .30
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc oxide, USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13½- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbls., prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., dms. lb. .19½- —
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld. lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. .08½- —
Pac. coast lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .09 - —
Pac. coast lb. .09¾- —
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works. lb. .25½- —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, 88%, grd., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. lb. .22¾- —
98½%-99%, white, grd., bgs., works. lb. .80 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., 2,000 lbs., works lb. .46 - —
500 lbs. and less works. lb. .46½- .48
Oxychloride, cryst., bbls., 5 tons, works. lb. .29¼- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20
smaller containers works. lb. .30 - .31¼

White Precipitate—Zirconium Sulphate

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the Sept. 1 issue of OPD.

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Replacing Equipment

Inadequacy of production equipment is beginning to have a noticeable effect on the output of chemicals of several important groups. In part, the inadequacy results from inability to get anything like prompt or sufficient deliveries of equipment needed for expansion. It is at least as much the result of inability, for the same and other reasons, to replace wornout equipment. The needs of all manufacturing industry are inadequately served in that respect. The assumed or stated reasons for that condition are many.

Warnings have been voiced from the steel and other industries that manufacturers have not properly considered the problem of financing the replacement of equipment, as it is affected by higher costs. Those who now need or soon will need new equipment are faced with several phases of the financing problem. It may help them that the internal revenue officials are taking a more helpful view of the reserving of corporate earnings for reasonable business needs. It should not be difficult to convince even tax-collectors that the replacement of wornout equipment is a reasonable need.

Manufacturing industry cannot allow its productive capacity to fall off. Because of the universal application of its products, that dictum applies particularly to the chemical industry. And that industry is faced also by inadequacies in containers and in transportation. Its ability to serve is being reduced by other than production needs. That is a condition which must give the industry a deal of concern. It is one of many which constantly point the need for correlation and collaboration of all branches of industry in order that the national commercial and social economies may properly be maintained.

Problems of Bacteriologic War

Physical science is head over heels in the problems of controlling the energy derived from atomic fission. In some part it seeks the harnessing of this potential power for the production, transportation, and other services of mankind. In other, larger part it fearfully labors to find a means of combating the destructive misuse of the might of fissioned atoms, fully believing that social science cannot prevent such application of man's most potent implement.

Man's fear of man is responsible for the concern with which those who know the potentialities of atomic fission look to the future of man's almost omnipotent implementing. But, atomic fission is a complicated and a costly operation. Its application in a destructive purpose is a far from simple undertaking. It is an overt operation, against which alertness and modern methods of active martial defense offer a substantial measure of protection.

Man has an equally potent, more easily provided, less readily foreseen destructive force in the many pathologic micro-organisms with which he is more or less acquainted. Pathologic micro-organisms, bacteria and viruses—whether a virus is an organism is beside the point—are a most fearful weapon of destruction, and their use is not at all more difficult than their production. Defense against their use is barely in the first stages of development. Epidemics of relatively minor hazard and restricted area are not easily put down. What has science at best to offer as protection against a planned and widespread dissemination of the germs of fatal diseases?

Biological warfare, as it is miscalled in the common practice of limiting "biologic," "biotic," and related terms to micro-organisms, usually to only such as are pathologic, poses a serious problem for all science, in the strictest physical sense, in the highest social sense, and in the important middleground of medicine. The providing of effective protection against bacteriologic assault is science's biggest job for the preservation of human life. The development of immunity cannot be kept up with the discovery of new pathologic micro-organisms. It is as yet impossible to construct an efficaciously germicidal atmosphere which is also suitable for the respiratory needs of animal—and vegetable—life.

Doubtless the fortunes of bacteriologic warfare would still hinge largely upon getting there "fustest with the mostest." But the casualties of the "winner" would be terrifyingly heavy. Atomic fission is but a wooden sword in destructiveness when compared with the potentialities of pathologic inoculation.

Dealing with Misplaced Moisture

Six months or less ago, when the agricultural areas of the Mississippi water system were neck-deep in floods, the Eastern seaboard was enjoying normal weather. Over the past three months, when the grain crops of the Midwest were dwindling under the handicaps of drought, the East was having its wettest, dampest, or most humid—whichever is the proper term—weather in a decade. Mildew has been everywhere. Doors cannot be opened—or shut, as the case may be. Dispositions, as well as all inanimate things, are covered deep with blue mold. It is about time that the vaunted prowess of science and the suffering remnants of horsesense got down to the necessity of doing something about the haphazard allocation of the earth's supply of moisture.

If there is one job to which the unlimited power of atomic fission could well and beneficially be applied, it is that of more logically distributing the waters of the earth. Man doesn't know any more about equalizing the wetness of floods and the dryness of drought than he did in the days of Noah. Flood-control is one of the things which fit neatly into Mark Twain's comment on the weather. Why cornland should be under water at planting time and anhydrous during the major growing season is a question that boastfully proficient and progressive man should be ashamed of. The answer is not to be found in dry-icing clouds to make them precipitate.

Maybe some of the scientific scrambling around up in the stratosphere will some day run upon the secret of controlled moisturization. A better bet would be on a system of flood-impoundings, the addition of moisture-retainers to the soil, and a reversal of the mechanics of the windmill. Chemical driers probably would be as serviceable, in a different role, of course, as chemical cloud-bursters. Anyhow, the solution of the problem of seasonally and sectionally misplaced moisture probably lies pretty close to the ground.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

mentation of the five-carbon sugar is "remarkably complete." On the average, the total solvent yield was about 30.5 percent of the sugar fermented, of which nearly 62 percent was butyl alcohol, about 32 percent was acetone, and 6.5 percent was ethyl alcohol.

The methods, when perfected, would undoubtedly be applicable to sugar liquors from cornstalks, straws, cottonseed hulls, and a host of other substances, as well as to hydrolyzed corncobs.

Labor Law Violations

Although industry is operating at the highest levels in history and employment is about at its peak, violations of the wage-hour law and the public contracts act still appear to be pretty widespread. Fifty-one percent of the establishments inspected during the last fiscal year were found by the Department of Labor to be in violation of the major provisions—minimum wage, overtime, and child labor—of one or both of the acts.

Most of the violations, affecting approximately 14,000 employers and 175,000 employees, resulted from failure to pay for overtime work beyond forty hours in a workweek at the rate of at least time and one-half of the employee's rate of pay. Over 2,700 employers were found to be paying less than 40 cents an hour, the minimum provided by law, and violations of child labor provisions of the public contracts act were found in 185 establishments.

Overtime violations usually result from failure on the part of the employers to pay overtime wages to all employees covered by the wage-hour law. This is because of a misapplication of the exemption provisions of the act. Where the employer is doubtful whether an employee is exempt as "administrative," "executive," or "professional," or under any of the other exemption categories established by the act and regulations, it would be advisable to consult the department for guidance.

Plant Disease Information

A regional program for forecasting the spread of crop plant diseases is to be set up by the Department of Agriculture under the research and marketing act of 1946. At the present time the program will be limited to three major crop diseases:— (1) late blight of potatoes and tomatoes, (2) blue mold of tobacco, and (3) downy mildew of cucurbits.

The plan is a major step toward a well-organized nationwide survey program to determine the probability of crop damage from threatening disease so that growers can be warned as far in advance as possible and can apply protective measures before the damage is done. It is possible that the program may be extended to other crops and diseases later on.

Three pathologists are to be added to the staff of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering to check on the movement of the diseases. They will be stationed in Newark, Del.; Raleigh, N. C., and Ames, Iowa, to work in cooperation with State plant pathologists in compiling reports of the appearance and prevalence of the diseases. The reports will be coordinated at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., and the information will be made available through appropriate channels.

Trends of Consumer Buying

The high cost of living is beginning to make itself felt in the luxury trades, indicating that a major change is taking place in the buying habits of the public, according to figures being gathered by the Department of Commerce.

Among the hardest hit by the consumer trend toward paying more attention to spending, has been the jewelry trade, which reports that its wholesale business dropped 30 percent in the twelve months ended last July. In other lines, such as dry goods, business was off 10 percent; optical goods, 10 percent; wines and liquors, 1 percent, and the liquor departments chiefly in the wholesale drug trade report a business drop of 32 percent.

On the other hand, clothing sales are up 10 percent; drugs, 8 percent; furniture, 9 percent; and groceries, 18 percent.

Sugar Appears Plentiful

Isn't this about the time of the year that the country was supposed to run short of sugar because Congress didn't give the Department of Agriculture enough money to continue the rationing program? The "experts" (?) were making some such predictions a couple of months back, it is recalled, when they had to lift rationing for home consumption and again later when they couldn't keep up with the headaches of the industrial sugar-rationing program.

Some faces in the department should be pretty red by now, because, not only does there appear to be sufficient sugar, judging by the lack of complaints, to meet all needs, but apparently there is more than enough to go around. The department has just relaxed its export controls so that anyone can ship as much as 100 tons out of the country without any special authorization, and it hints that it will allow even larger shipments if they don't unduly limit available supplies for U. S. consumers.

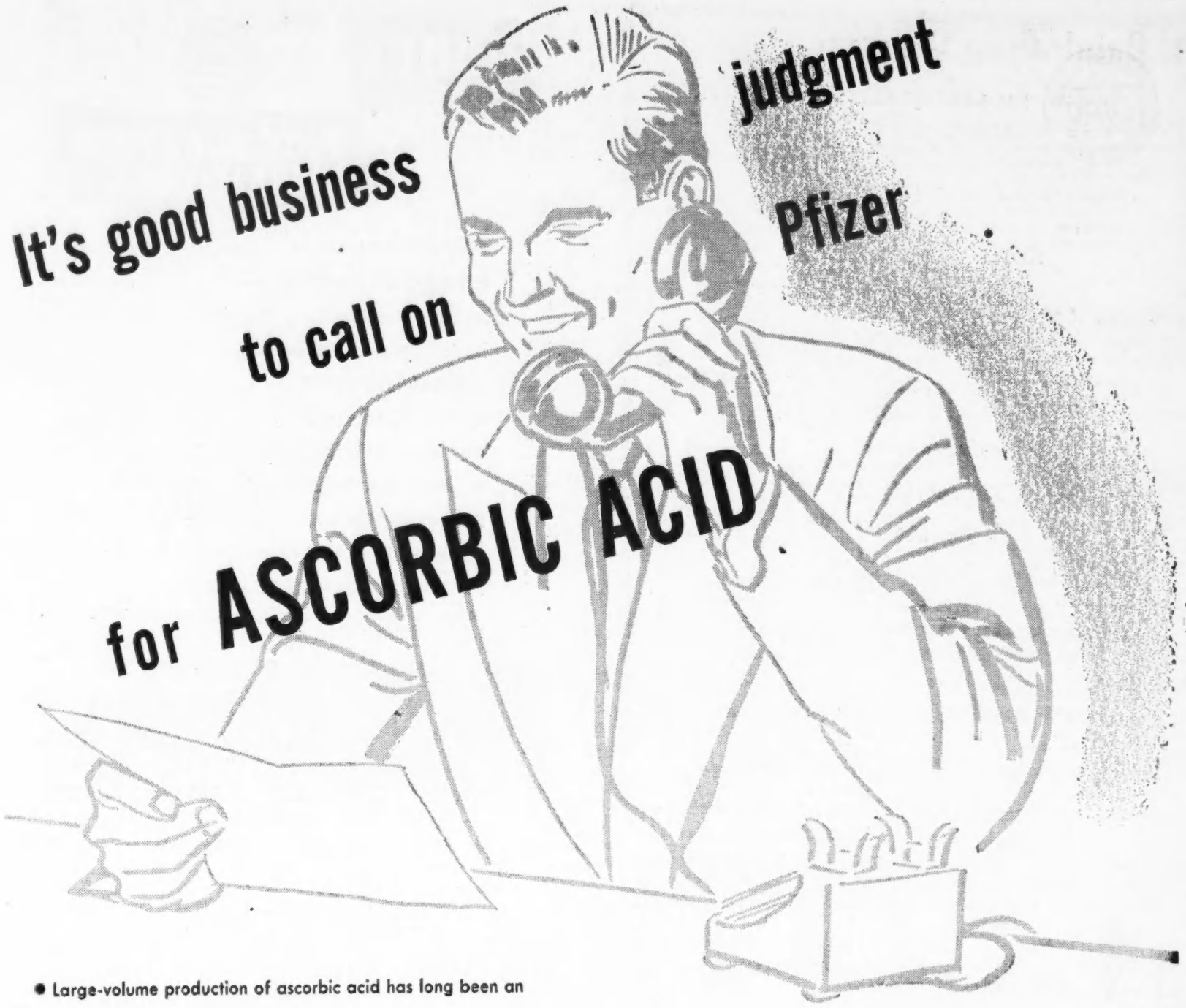
The sugar experts shouldn't feel too sad that their predictions haven't come true, however. They can find much sympathy for their bum guesses among some topnotch economists who have found that their VJ-Day predictions of a low level of business activity and a high level of unemployment just about now have turned out to be rather sour.

Property in Germany

Persons with properties in Germany in which they own a majority interest had better take steps pretty soon to turn the responsibility and management of these properties over to an agent. The military government which had taken such properties under protective custody is going to relinquish its responsibility over them January 1, and if owners haven't made other arrangements by then, they will be turned over for custody and administration to the German state property control agencies.

There are literally thousands of properties under protective custody of the military government, over which it is giving up control. Up to now only a few owners of property have taken steps to appoint new agents. Possibly most of them are waiting till just before the deadline to file applications for transfer. If this is the case, some trouble may be encountered because OMGUS isn't equipped to handle a great influx of applications at the last moment.

It is emphasized that the mere designation of agents to manage and care for property will not require a military government license. However, any transactions in connection with such appointment and those engaged in by the agent which are not authorized by existing general licenses, will require special licenses. In other words, a business enterprise cannot make capital investment in property or in other business enterprises without special military government approval.



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Heavy Chemicals

Consuming demand for industrial chemicals held the improvement previously noted. Sales dropped slightly early last week, but picked up at the close. The general price trend was upward and several advanced schedules will become effective at the turn of the month. Production in most instances has been maintained at a high level and the tendency has been to increase output although higher costs of construction have caused some companies to cutback building programs or postpone them until prices are more in line with original estimates.

Potassium chlorate has developed a firmer tone for domestic use with consumers now eager to secure deliveries they did not want early in the summer. Export prices have been shaded slightly. Stocks of liquid caustic potash have been brought to a level high enough to permit immediate shipments in tankcars, but the dry forms of both caustic and potassium carbonate have remained short. No improvement could be noted in the supply of soda ash or caustic soda. Sodium sulphide continued definitely tight. Demand for sodium chlorate has exceeded production, and deliveries are averaging three weeks behind schedules. Potassium perchlorate shipments are also running behind requirements. Chromic, formic and oxalic acids are exceedingly tight. Production of manganese chloride has been cutback by the withdrawal of a manufacturer. The continued shortage of tankcars has kept chlorine output down.

Production of inorganic chemicals in the month of July declined slightly in comparison with June but maintained a relatively high level, according to the Bureau of the Census. A survey of thirty-five industrial chemicals disclosed that nineteen were produced in lesser volume in July than in June, and only nine were produced at a lower rate this July than in July, 1946. Chemicals whose production fell in July but held up well above a year ago include the acids—nitric, phosphoric (except from phosphate rock) and sulfuric—chlorine, oxygen, caustic soda and salt cake. Those whose production fell below July, 1946, were:—dibasic calcium phosphate, lead arsenate, sodium bicarbonate, and natural methanol. Record high production of carbon dioxide (liquid and gas and solid), natural soda ash, and phosphoric acid from phosphate rock was achieved during the month.

Department of Commerce states that chemical manufacturers are becoming more and more aware of the need for careful evaluation of markets in order to put selling of basic chemicals on a sounder basis. The value of manufacturers' shipments of chemicals and allied products in June this year was estimated to be 265 percent of the 1939 monthly average. The value of manufacturers' inventories at the end of June was estimated to be 226 percent of the average in 1939.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 107.8 percent for the week ending September 13 according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compares with 84.7 in the preceding week and 105.1 for the corresponding week in 1946.

Production figures given below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia—July production of synthetic anhydrous amounted to 93,345 tons, compared with 91,681 tons in the preceding month and 65,048 tons in July, 1946.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Deliveries have moved steadily to the consuming trades. Demand from bakeries was described as normal and stocks have been kept at a level to permit immediate shipments. The market is firm, with prices unchanged.

Arsenic—No easement could be noted in the supply situation for white powdered. It is stated that domestic production is heavily under contract to the glass and insecticide industries. Imported arsenic is higher, with sellers views ranging from 11c. to 12c. per pound for spot and only limited quantities available.

Calcium Carbide—Production of commercial was increased in July. The total registered 53,388 tons, compared with 48,136 tons in the preceding month and 48,716 tons for July, 1946.

Calcium Phosphate — While output of monobasic was higher in July, production of dibasic was appreciably lower. The total for the former was 6,106,000 pounds, against 4,253,000 pounds in June and 6,485,000 pounds in July, 1946. Production of the latter amounted to 4,713,000 pounds in July compared with 7,304,000 pounds in the preceding month and 5,829,000 pounds in July last year.

Carbon Dioxide — Increased production was noted in July. The total for liquid and gas was 26,502,000 pounds, against 22,987,000 pounds in June and 20,741,000 pounds in July, 1946. Output of solid, dry ice, amounted to 83,726,000 pounds in July, compared with 73,713,000 pounds in the preceding month and 67,396,000 pounds in July, 1946.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Although most producers have advanced the price ½c. per pound, there are some who will not make an upward revision prior to October 1. The supply situation has become steadily tighter since the beginning of the month and stocks for prompt shipment are definitely short at present. Meanwhile, there has been appreciable expansion in the extent of industrial inquiry.

Chlorine—Buying conditions have shown no sign of easement during the past week. It is stated that production is being held down by the shortage of tankcars as storage facilities for this material are limited at producing plants and the rapid movement of stocks from works is essential. Production of chlorine gas in July was 114,676 tons, against 117,486 tons in June and 98,314 tons in July last year.

Cobalt Acetate—Buyers have been able to book requirements for this material for prompt shipment. Transactions have been mostly for actual uses in the chemical, paint and varnish trades. Production of carbonate and chloride has also been of sufficient dimensions to keep supplies flowing readily to the consuming industries.

Copper Hydrate—Stocks have continued to meet consumer requirements promptly. Buyers have shown a leaning toward small lots which have kept the aggregate volume of normal seasonal dimensions. The market's position is firm and in line with the price condition of the basic metal.

Glauber's Salt—Consuming demand has kept ahead of output for several weeks and current buying conditions have continued tight. Production was lower in July, the total registering 13,967 tons, compared with 15,582 tons in the preceding month and 12,724 tons in July 1946.

Manganese Acetate—Market position has remained firm under a fairly steady demand emanating from the chemical, dye, paint and textile industries. Production has been maintained at a level to assure prompt shipments.

Manganese Carbonate — Producers are meeting requirements for this material and are in a position to offer prompt shipments. The market's price structure is firm and without present indication of a change in quotations.

Potassium Carbonate—Maintenance of industrial demand at a relatively high level has continued to exceed current production and the market has shown no indication of easement from its former firm and tight condition.

Potash, Caustic—Gradual improvement in the supply of liquid has increased stocks sufficiently to permit immediate tank car shipments. The dry forms have continued in short supply and buying conditions have remained tight.

Potassium Chlorate—Demand has continued to increase and producers are under pressure for shipments. It is stated that match factories that allowed their inventories of chlorate to decline in the early summer months are now endeavoring to build up stocks. The market's position is firmer and it looks as though buying conditions may become tighter. Export inquiry has been moderately active although to date actual sales have shown no unusual volume. Prices were quoted at 11½c. to 12c. per pound ex-warehouse for foreign shipment.

Potassium Perchlorate—Buying for fuse

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Potassium chlorate for export, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
201.1	201.1	199.9	172.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.3	119.)	119.3	116.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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and other industrial uses has been broad enough to create a tight supply situation. Production has been booked solidly ahead and deliveries are about thirty days behind schedule. The market is quoted firm at the recent advance.

Soda Ash—Industrial demand for both light and dense ash has kept far enough ahead of production to keep the market's supply condition definitely tight. Output of light soda ash in July was placed at 183,175 tons, compared with 180,393 tons in the preceding month and 172,259 tons in July last year. Production of dense ash registered 139,738 tons in July, against 137,464 tons in June and 131,776 tons in July, 1946. Output of natural was 23,811 tons in July, compared with a revised total of 22,898 tons in June and 18,729 tons in July last year.

Soda, Caustic—Tight and firm with higher prices in sight for October 1. July showed an electrolytic production of 111,514 tons of liquid, including quantities evaporated to solid caustic soda. This amount compares with 114,226 tons made in June and 95,638 tons in July last year. Electrolytic solid produced in July amounted to 20,736 tons, against 18,156 tons in June and 15,994 tons made in July, 1946. Production by the lime-soda process in July was 63,893 tons of liquid, against 61,670 tons in the preceding month and 64,709 tons in July, 1946. Output of solid by this process amounted to 21,091 tons, compared with 20,640 tons in June and 19,495 tons in July, 1946.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Market supply situation has remained about normal. July production of refined amounted to 14,135, compared with 14,147 tons in the preceding month and 15,013 tons in July, 1946.

Sodium Chlorate—Recent announcement of higher prices has tended to increase buying interest in this market. Aside from an unusually heavy demand from regular consumers, a steady miscellaneous inquiry has developed and production has been overtaxed. Shipments to consumers have been moving steadily but are averaging about three weeks behind schedule.

Sodium Nitrite—Stocks have been maintained at a level about flush with demand. The call from the dyestuff as well as the meat packing trades has shown no indication of falling off at the present time. The price condition is described as steady.

Sodium Sulphate—Market position tight at present and in a similar condition to glauber's salt. Production of refined anhydrous in July amounted to 10,135 tons, against 11,307 tons in June and 10,675 tons in July last year.

Sodium Sulphide—Buying conditions have continued exceedingly tight with the shortage of stocks unrelieved. Considerable tonnage of this material was lost during the Summer by repair work at producing plants. The market is quoted firm at the recent advance in prices.

Tin Oxide—Market position is tight with production limited. Distribution is restricted to specialized industries approved by producers. The market for 400 pound lots is 80c. per pound, 100 pound lots 81c. and 50 pound lots 82c. per pound works.

Zinc Sulphate—Buying interest has shown improvement since the beginning of the month for industrial use. Production has been sustained at a level high enough to permit prompt shipments to the glue, rayon and other consuming trades with stocks available for additional requirements.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Stocks are not a problem for consumers at this time. There is enough material for export also if sufficient containers could be secured. July production of anhydrous and technical amounted to 4,696,000 pounds, against 4,605,000 pounds in June and 3,729,000 pounds in July last year.

Muriatic—Maintenance of production has kept the market in a satisfactory degree of balance. July output was placed at 33,577 tons, compared with 33,071 tons in June and 27,960 tons for July, 1946.

Nitric—July production was moderately lower. Output amounted to 60,227 tons, compared with 62,064 tons in the preceding month and 57,066 tons in July last year. Current stocks appear to be meeting industrial requirements without difficulty.

Oxalic—Buying conditions have remained exceedingly tight with no present indications of easement over the remainder of the year. Production is running considerably behind contract schedules and shipments are restricted to regular consumers.

Phosphoric — Total production in July amounted to 87,116 tons, including 43,221 tons made from phosphorus and 43,895 tons made from phosphate rock. Production in June was revised to a total of 39,898 tons. Output in July last year was 35,944 tons.

Sulphuric—Heavy consuming demand is said to be running about flush with production although the tankcar shortage is serious enough to cause some irregularity in the movement from works. July output registered a total of 845,844 tons, including 252,946 tons produced by the chamber process and 592,898 tons by the contact process. The total output in June was 850,934 tons and in July last year production amounted to 728,546 tons.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Copper—Production of refined copper in August was 88,052 tons, the lowest since March and comparing with 94,605 tons in July. Refined copper deliveries in the United States in August dropped to a new low level for any month this year at 96,304 tons, compared with 109,817 tons in July, the previous low, according to Copper Institute. For the first eight months this year such deliveries were 938,446 tons, compared with a full year 1946 total of 1,260,921 tons. Export shipments of copper in August likewise declined sharply to a total of seventy tons, against 664 tons in July. For eight months exports were 1,180 tons, against 909 tons for all of 1946.

Crude production of copper in August was 75,899 tons, the highest for any month this year, and comparing with 72,810 tons in July. For eight months such production was 590,984 tons, against 618,757 for all of

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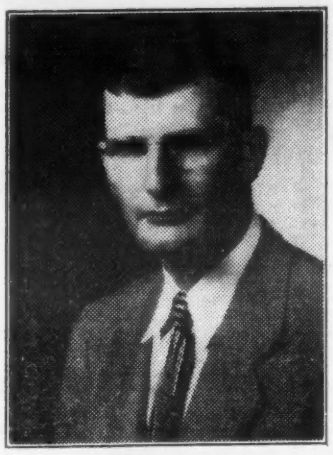

Oliver E. Goddard will become vice-president of Fisher Chemical Company on October 1. Since 1943 he has been functioning as sales analyst for the Naugatuck chemical division of the U. S. Rubber Company and formerly held a similar position with National Aniline & Chemical Company, division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

1946. Crude production from secondary or scrap sources in August was 7,510 tons, compared with 6,325 in the preceding month. For eight months secondary copper totaled 71,084 tons, or more than double the 1946 total output of 32,503 tons. Stocks of refined copper on hand at the end of August were 76,009 tons, against 77,773 tons a month earlier. This was the lowest level for any month end since March, when the total supply was 71,507 tons.

Lead — Production from United States mines dropped 9 percent in July and was the smallest since December, 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines. Western states' output fell 10 percent and Central states' 7 percent, the former virtually duplicating production in February (indicating a smaller daily average for July, however) whereas the latter was smaller than in any other month since October, 1946. In all the important lead-producing states declines were noted; Utah led with a drop of 26 percent, Colorado fell 8 percent, Idaho 6 and Arizona 5. The Premium Price Plan expired June 30, but both Houses of Congress passed a bill extending premiums for two years, and sent the bill to the President before the end of July. Owing to the historic high price lead was beyond reach of any immediate direct benefits from the plan although bonuses paid for zinc at zinc-lead mines could stimulate lead output. Mine production in July amounted to 28,736 tons including 457 tons in Eastern states, 12,319 tons in Central states and 15,960 tons in Western states. June output was 31,406 tons.

Quicksilver—Output in the United States dropped to 5,700 flasks in the second quarter of 1947 or to 7 percent less than the total for the first quarter, according to the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior. Production, nonetheless, continued well above prewar levels. Imports fell to the lowest level since the third quarter of 1941. Consumption likewise declined, but continued above domestic production, although it was not in excess of production plus imports. Industry stocks were unchanged in the second quarter. The domestic price continued the downtrend in progress for many months. In May the Mercurio Europeo reduced its export price of mercury by $14.50 to the basis of $65 a flask at Spanish or Italian ports. The British price was reduced an equivalent amount in the same month. Stocks at the close of June were 19,900 flasks, held by Metals Reserve, 18,200 flasks held by consumers and dealers, and 2,087 flasks held by producers. Importations in June were confined to 56 flasks from Mexico. Current prices were lower at the close of the week. The inside figure was $82 per flask, with a spread to $84.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—Interest in the quicksilver market was off here this week. Supplies were short, prices steady. Metal was quoted between $82.50 and $83.50 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver — July production of silver was placed at 2,668,715 ounces by the Bureau of Mines. This total was off 2 percent from the preceding month and was the smallest monthly output in five months. The market was quoted at 70¾c. per ounce at the close of the week.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce— New York	London
High	Mar. 6—86⅛c.	Jan. 2—55½d.
Low	June 20—59⅜c.	June 20—39d.

Tin Scrap—Receipts of tin-base scrap and residues during June total 624 tons, a 16 percent increase over the 536 tons taken in May, according to the Bureau of Mines. The increase was due entirely to the one tem, tin scruff and dross, for decreases were shown in all other classifications. Consumption of tin-base scrap was considerably higher compared with May, but was approximately the same as receipts for the month, leaving stocks on June 30 almost unchanged at 1,647 tons.

Zinc—Mine production in the United States dropped 20 percent in July and was the smallest since August, 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines. Central states had the sharpest setback of 62 percent, whereas western states declined 8 percent and eastern states were virtually unchanged. In the western states the following decreases were noted among the principal zinc-producing states:—Utah, 19 percent; Colorado, 10 percent; Idaho, 7 percent and Arizona, 3 percent; a 3-percent gain was registered in New Mexico and Montana's output was unchanged. Production decreased heavily in the central states because many mines and tailing reclamation plants were shut after the premium price plan expired June 30. Most of the drop was in the Tri-State district, where the number of mills in operation declined from 44 for the week ending June 28 to 18 for the week ending July 26. Both houses of Congress passed a bill extending the premium price plan for two years and sent the bill to the President before the end of July. Zinc would be much more adversely affected by the termination of the plan than either copper or lead, owing to the high prices prevailing for the latter metals. Mine production in July amounted to 48,140 tons, including 14,172 tons in eastern states, 5,918 tons in central states and 28,050 tons in western states. Output in June registered 60,316 tons.

Surplus Materials

—*Continued from page* 4

Lubricating greases and oils; Chicago Customer Service Center, September 25.

Paints and related coatings; Chicago Customer Service Center, September 25.

Resins, Chicago Customer Service Center, September 25.

Silica gel, Chicago Customer Service Center, September 25.

The Naval Supply Depot, Great Lakes, Ill., is offering (B-24) for bids until September 25, 5,000 pounds of lead scrap, 15,000 pounds of brass scrap, 1,100 pounds of copper scrap, and 4,800 pounds of aluminum scrap.

Operating equipment and supplies currently offered in WAA surplus sales for closed bids or at fixed prices include the following:—

Fans, exhaust and ventilating, nine lots, total of sixteen; Wilmington, Del., PHL-63-510, October 1.

Pumps and compressors, five, various types; Wilmington, Del., PHL-63-510, October 1.

Stills, water, portable, ½ gallon per hour, with sparklighter and thirty-six cans of fuel, twenty-seven sets, $24 each; Seattle, SEL-65-42683.

Tanks, steel, oil or gasoline, 1,200-gallon, one, $200; water, 4,200-gallon, seven, $210 each; propane, 7,650-gallon, one, $1,470; Seattle, SEL-65-42683; napola mixing, motorized; Wilmington, Del., PHL-63-510, October 1.

Trucks and trailers, many lots of many kinds at various fixed prices; Seattle, SEL-65-42683.

Surplus equipment and supplies currently offered for sale by other governmental agencies include the following:—

Barges, steel, seven; Corps of Engineers, St. Louis, S-5, October 14.

Blowers and fans, with motors; Portsmouth (N. H.) Naval Shipyard, B-15, September 26.

Motors, electric; United State Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Cal., B-41-48, October 9; Portsmouth (N. H.) Naval Shipyard, B-15, September 26.

Pumps; New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, B-22, October 1.

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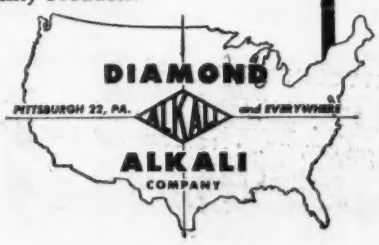

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G. B. Hafer is general manager of sales for the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., in the present setup of the company's sales-directing personnel. C. H. Slater is assistant general sales manager and sales-manager of the five chemical divisions.

The sales manager of the industrial chemical division is Harold Feuchter. The laboratory chemical sales manager is H. B. Rasmussen.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Off in July

Production of steel shipping barrels, drums and pails during July decreased slightly, with the industry producing 2,187,762 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 758,120 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,586,463 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 2,244,105 heavy-type barrels and drums, 748,540 light-type barrels and drums, and 5,091,583 kegs and pails in June.

Named by Amer. Potash

Henry L. Taylor jr. has been appointed manager of midwestern sales by the American Potash & Chemical Corporation. His headquarters are at the company's Chicago office, 231 South La Salle street, Chicago 4.

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Solvay Sales Publishes Water Treatment Bulletin

Solvay Sales Corporation, New York, has published a technical bulletin dealing with the treatment of municipal and industrial waters. The booklet contains sections on softening, purification, taste and odor removal, corrosion control, boiler feed water treatment, the use of alkalies, chlorine and other chemicals and equipment, and lists of standard reference works on many of the subjects covered.

Copies of the publication, entitled "Alkalies and Chlorine in the Treatment of Municipal and Industrial Waters," may be obtained free of charge from the advertising and sales promotion department, Solvay Sales Corporation, Forty Rector street, New York 6.

Mineral Deposit Surveys Published by Mines Bureau

Recent reports of investigations by the Bureau of Mines include the following mineral deposits:—

Iron mine, Platte county, Wyoming (4089).
Pyrites deposit, Louisa county, Virginia (4116).
Zinc deposits, Lafayette, county, Wisconsin (4090).

Editions of these reports are limited and distribution is restricted to actually interested consulters. Single copies may be obtained without cost on application by name and number to the Publications Distribution Section, United States Bureau of Mines, Washington 25.

Roller Joins Atlas Powder Co.

O. Frederic Roller, jr., formerly with Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, has become associated with Atlas Powder Company as a member of the development department. Mr. Roller, who has had extensive experience in the coatings industry, will specialize on chemical market research and market development.

Trade Briefs

Edward Neimeth, president of National Magnesia Company, Inc., New York, has been named associate chairman for the appeal of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Rose building, Cleveland, Ohio, has published a service bulletin 47-12, on the handling and storage of "Geon" latex. The bulletin is available upon request to the company.

Cochrane Corporation, Philadelphia, has issued a new twenty-page manual, which brings up to date existing data on the greensand zeolite softening process and the company's zeolite softening equipment. The pamphlet, designated Publication 4345, may be obtained by writing to the firm at 17th street and Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia 32, Pa.

Blaw-Knox Company, engineering firm, Pittsburgh, has appointed Harold F. Oswald to its New York district office to work in the engineering and sales of process equipment and chemical plants. Mr. Oswald has been engaged in the development and sale of equipment for the chemical, petroleum and process industries for the past twenty years.

French Export Licensing Requirements Eased

The French government has announced that export licenses are no longer required in France for the following products:—

Red or yellow orpiment in powder or lumps for industrial use; sulphonic acid; natural potassium nitrate; zinc-ammonium chloride; aluminum nitride; boric acid; manganese borate; liquid carbonic acid; carbonic oxychloride; potassium ferricyanide; potassium sulphocyanide; perchlorates; hydrofluoric acid; bis, ter, quater, quinquies and flourides; artificial cryolite; compressed hydrogen; compressed and liquefied oxygen; compressed nitrogen; acetylene, argon, neon; sodium peroxide; glycerophosphoric acid and glycerophosphates; sulphur chloride; sodium hyposulphite; aluminum hydrate; aluminum chloride; ammonium and potassium alums; barim hydrate; barium dioxide; calcium chloride; calcium hydride; cadmium sulphoselenide; cadmium lithopones.

Also, pure cobalt oxides (including zaffers and smalts); cobalt salts; copper carbonate (blue and green saunders); copper sulphocyanide; tin oxide; tin chloride; iron chlorides and perchlorides; iron oxides, alkalized, for purifying gas; dioxide (peroxide) of manganese; molybdic acid and molybdates; vanadium oxide (vanadic acid) and vanadates; hydrochloric ether; oxalylacetic ether; diethylmalonylurea (veronal) (diethylbarbituric acid); phenolphthalein; veratrole; glycyrrhiza or ammonia glycyrrhizate, and artificial sour water for tanneries.

Caustic Soda to Combat Fluorine Gas Pollution

Damage to crops and property resulting from pollution of the air by fluorine gas from factories can be averted by a new technique described by Ralph Landau and Raphael Rosen of the Scientific Design Company, New York, in a report to the meeting of the American Chemical Society. The new technique, simpler and cheaper than any previously proposed means of disposal, is capable of handling huge quantities of fluorine, exceeding 500 pounds an hour, the report asserted.

Before they are released into the atmosphere, waste gases containing fluorine or hydrogen fluoride are bubbled through a solution of caustic soda that absorbs them, according to the report, which said that the soda solution can be continuously revitalized by treatment with lime. This system permits the use of caustic soda, which has high absorbtive powers but is relatively expensive, because the inexpensive lime precipitates all the absorbed fluorine in the form of calcium fluoride, it was pointed out.

Noyes Urges Further Study of Photochemistry

Further careful study in the field of photochemistry as an exact science was urged last week by Prof. Albert F. Noyes, jr., head of the department of chemistry in the University of Rochester, and president of the American Chemical Society, at the society's annual meeting held in the Pennsylvania hotel, New York.

Photochemistry as a tool for the synthetic organic chemist has never been developed to a high degree, he said. Certain halogenations and some other reactions of organic compounds are often carried out photochemically in the laboratory, Dr. Noyes declared, but in few cases have the pains been taken to determine optimum conditions in the way to which the organic chemist is accustomed. It is probable that this is a field worth exploring, he added, because in many cases interesting and unusual reactions can be carried out with the aid of visible or ultraviolet light.

Jefferson Chemical Adds Koonce to Sales Staff

Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, has added Samuel D. Koonce to the staff of its sales department. Mr. Koonce will be engaged in market research and liaison work between the sales department and the technical and research department. He was formerly with the research division of Distillation Products, Inc.

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Mining Congress to Meet In El Paso October 27-29

Deterrents to mining enterprise that must be removed and policies that must be adopted to assure continued efficient operation of the nation's metal and non-metallic mines and development of ore reserves for the future will be discussed at the annual meeting of the American Mining Congress, to be held at El Paso, Tex., October 27-29.

Prominent among the subjects to be considered are encouragement to exploration, discovery and development, by private enterprise, of new ore-bodies and additional reserves; tax, tariff, stockpiling and public land policies of the Federal government as they affect mining; industrial relations and labor legislation; problems of attracting and holding skilled manpower; safety programs; mechanization and improved mining methods for greater productivity and lower costs, and the problems of small mine operators.

In addition, discussion time will be given to the future outlook for the base metals and for silver and gold, progress in milling methods to increase available ore reserves, and new developments and improvements in underground and open-pit mining operations to attain greater efficiency.

Featured speakers at the meeting will be leaders in the mining industry and government officials who are close to mining operations, as well as a number of prominent mining men from Mexico, who will describe present-day mining activities and conditions in that country.

Latin American Economics Data Completed by Gov't

The United States Tariff Commission has issued three additional reports in its series covering the Latin-American republics. Copies of these reports may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at the prices indicated below:—

"Economic Controls and Commercial Policy in El Salvador," 15 cents; "Economic Controls and Commercial Policy in Guatemala," 10 cents, and "Economic Controls and Commercial Policy in Honduras," 10 cents.

These reports complete the Tariff Commission series on "Economic Controls and Commercial Policy in the Latin-American Republics." They discuss economic controls and commercial policy in the prewar and war periods as well as future problems which the countries may face. Among the topics covered are import tariffs, export duties, commercial treaties and agreements, exchange controls, wartime financial controls, export and reexport controls, and price control and rationing.

Scientific Reports Index Third Volume Published

The Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, has published the third volume of an index to the thousands of reports on wartime technological developments in the United States, Germany and other foreign countries. It is intended for use with the OTS "Bibliography of Scientific and Industrial Reports," which has been published weekly since January, 1946.

The "Bibliography" is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for $10 a year, and the three volumes of the index are available at 50c. for volume one and 35c. each for volumes two and three, also from the Superintendent of Documents. Orders for the publications should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Increased in June

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a light increase in June, as compared with May. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Weekly		
	June, 1947	May, 1947	April, 1947
Chemical and allied products	$50.72	$49.81	$48.93
Ammunition	49.62	49.12	48.24
Chemicals	56.80	56.35	55.45
Cottonseed oil	35.83	35.29	33.88
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	43.49	43.19	42.80
Explosives, safety fuses	54.77	53.31	49.57
Fertilizers	36.49	36.76	35.30
Paints and varnishes	52.81	52.36	51.81
Petroleum refining	62.17	60.01	60.24
Rayon, allied products	48.63	48.37	48.59
Soaps	56.84	55.19	54.78

Photo Industry Trade Show To Be Held in San Francisco

The Master Photo Dealers and Finishers Association will hold its annual western states convention and photographic industry trade show at the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, from September 29 to October 3. The program will include many technical papers and discussions of interest to photo dealers and finishers.

Trade Briefs

Schering Corporation, manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations, Bloomfield, N. J., has added fourteen new representatives to its professional service staff.

E. W. Smith Chemical Company is the firm name under which Emmet W. Smith has published a certificate that he is conducting business at 3498 Union Pacific avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Klem Chemical Works, chemical and industrial cleaner manufacturer, Dearborn, Mich., has been incorporated into Klem Chemicals, Inc. T. Curtis McKenzie is president of the firm.

Western Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Vernon, Calif., has obtained a permit to build an addition to its warehouse at 3270 East Washington boulevard in that city. The construction cost will be $30,000.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

As a result of the advancing trend of grains, which boosted the prices of starches, consumers sought to cover nearby requirements and trading was more active last week. Consumers were reported to have cleaned up supplies of cornstarch, which has tightened the supply situation and available stocks have become scanty. Improved demand also featured potato starch and sizable quantities were reported taken for fall and winter needs. This resulted in a firmer market and quotations were fractionally advanced. Another factor which strengthened the potato starch market was the sharp reduction in the prospective production this season. It was estimated that output this season would approximate 17,000 tons in Idaho and Maine, compared with 43,000 tons last year. Firmness in domestic starches created a firmer in tapioca flour for shipment from Brazil, and reports indicated that the trend of prices there was upwards.

Trading in tanning materials continued inactive. Large consumers were said to have heavy inventories of most materials, and it appeared doubtful that demand would show marked improvement during the next few months, with the exception of quebracho and wattle extracts.

Canadian Government has extended until Dec. 15 the provisions of the War Exchange Conservation Act granting low-tariff or free-entry of textiles into Canada from Britain. Originally these wartime concessions were to have expired in June. Later they were extended to Sept. 30. Behind this further extension is undoubtedly a desire to help Britain increase exports to the Dominion. Britain's shipments of woolen and worsted textiles to Canada are now at 1939 levels, but imports of cotton goods from that source have sharply declined. Takings of rayon fibre and filament yarns and fabrics exceed the pre-war level. Other types of textiles are entering that country at about the pre-war volume.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, 5c. per lb.
Potato starch, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Sago flour, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
336.7	332.3	323.4	296.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Aluminum, Acetate—Buying interest continued active, and absorbed the bulk of supplies. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Bichromates—Production of sodium bichromate and chromate was placed at 7,331 tons during July, compared with 7,426 tons in June and 6,864 tons in July last year. Business was active. Contracts for sizable quantities were booked for delivery during the final quarter of the year at the recent advance of ¾c. per pound.

Chrome Acetate—Market was firm, with the higher cost of the basic material. Prices were unchanged, but tended higher.

Sodium, Acetate—Buying interest for nearby requirements continued active. Supply situation has eased to some extent. Production moving steadily into consuming channels. Quotations were steady.

Sulphonated Oils—Further advances in tallow were reflected in sulphonated grades and prices were firmer. Market continued firm in sympathy with the strength in oils and fats.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Moderate demand was noted for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Cochineal—Prices continued entirely nominal owing to the scarcity of supplies. Offers for shipment were light and firm. Trading was slow.

Madder—Small lots were moving in a hand-to-mouth manner. Quotations were unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, (Egg)—Owing to the scanty supplies of edible flake on the spot and at producing points, the market was stronger and quotations were advanced to $2.35 to $2.40 per pound, for small lots on the spot. Trading was inactive. Demand for technical continued steady with consumers building up inventories. Prices of this grade were unchanged and steady at $1.15 to 1.25 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Albumin, Blood—This market was firm at unchanged quotations. Demand was fairly active, chiefly for immediate delivery.

Corn Sugar—Prices were firm at the recent advance reflecting the strength of corn. Processors announced the increase of 17c. per 100 pound for chipped tanners sugar in burlap and cotton bags over paper bags, owing to the higher cost of the former materials.

Dextrin Corn—High cost of the grain continued to keep this market in a strong position. Prices of all grades were well held at the recent advance. Demand also has improved as consumers were increasing inventories.

Egg, Yolk—While trading was light and spasmodic, the market remained strong with the high cost of eggs. Quotations ranged from $1.20 to 1.25 per pound, according to quantity. Tanners yolk was in fair demand for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged at 5½c. to 7c. per pound.

Sago Flour—This market was firmer, with demand fair, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were higher and ranged from 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, according to quantity on the spot.

Starch, Corn—Active demand has tightened the supply situation. Consumers were in the market for good sized quantities after absorbing all offerings for prompt and nearby delivery. Prices were strong at the recent advance. Visible corn supply was reduced 308,000 bushels to 6,342,000 bushels for the week ended September 13, compared with 7,544,000 bushels for the same period last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato—As a result of active demand for prompt and nearby delivery by consumers, the market was stronger and advanced last week. Idaho producers increased the price 20c. per 100 pounds to 8.11c. per pound, paper bags, carlots for New York delivery, and to 8.86c. for smaller quantities. Because of smaller potato crops in the west and increased demand for lower grades for cattle feeding, the production of starch this season in Idaho was estimated at 10,000 tons, compared with 18,000 tons last season. In Maine, the output was also expected to be smaller and forecast at about 7,000 tons, against 25,000 tons last year, because of the withdrawal of government support on program and the better demand for low grade potatoes for edible purposes.

Starch, Wheat—This market was firm and reflected the steadiness in the grain and competing materials. Prices were well maintained at the recent advance. Trading was fairly active.

Tapioca Flour—Consuming inquiry was more active and trading was improved for immediate and prompt requirements. Market was firmer, though prices were unchanged, with other starches. The firmer tone of domestic starches was reflected in the Brazilian market. Offerings for shipment were materially reduced and the trend of prices was reported higher.

Tanning Materials

Divi Divi—Offerings for shipment were reported more liberal, but buying interest continued light. Primary market was steady and quotations were maintained for 38 percent at $60 to $61 per ton, ex dock, and 45 percent at $65, same basis.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was quiet as inventories of most tanners were said to be sufficient to cover requirements during the balance of the year. Prices for shipment were reported fairly steady at former levels. Arrivals totaled 1,200 bags at New York last week for delivery against prior contracts.

Myrobalans—Inquiry for replacements showed no improvement last week, and in the absence of trading quotations were entirely nominal. Good quality J1 was quoted at $55 to $57 per ton, ex dock and J2 ranged from $45 to $50, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Arrivals were heavy last week and totaled 55,340 bags at New York, 8,000 bags at Baltimore and 6,190 bags at Boston for consignment against former orders. Consuming inquiry for nearby requirements was fairly active. Offerings for shipment were reported more liberal. Market remained steady at current quotations.

Wattle Extract—Light offers for shipment continued to keep this market in a firm position. Prices were unchanged and well held at production points. Arrivals of extract were noted at 3,270 bags at New York last week and delivered against former orders. Interest in bark was less keen than for extract and shipments were available at unchanged prices.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Coaltar Chemicals

Following settlement of the railroad strike which had tied up operations of a Midwest steel producing company, steel operations regained 5.1 percent of the 8.1 percent it dropped on the previous week.

Dye manufacturers continued to follow along on the 10 percent price rise announced the previous week by two large producers. These prices affect all dyes in their line including Food, Drug, and Cosmestic Certified Colors. The price rise was the logical result of many upward price adjustments recently made on important dyestuffs intermediates. These increased raw material costs, together with increased labor costs, had reached a point where they could no longer be absorbed by the dye industry.

Basic coaltar chemicals were fairly steady in price last week, the only change being an announcement by one major producer of a price rise on benzol. The increase does not become effective until October 1, and amounts to 2 cents per gallon. The new price schedule for benzol in tankcars was set at 21 cents per gallon with freight allowed up to 2 cents per gallon.

Cresol and cresylic acid, along with naphthalene, were particularly tight. Last week saw the largest importation of cresylic acid in many months, totaling some 1,765 drums from Liverpool. Phenol continued somewhat easier.

Phthalic anhydride continued to be sold under a wide price structure quoted at 14½ cents to 17½ cents per pound in carlots, freight allowed, by different producers.

As reported last week many dyestuff intermediates advanced in price as detailed below. These prices apply immediately to spot purchases and become effective on contract October 1. In most instances, however, the supply position is so tight that practically no spot material is available.

Anilin oil and its nitrated and alkylated derivatives were reasonably available, with most consumers able to purchase their requirements in sufficient amounts to meet immediate needs. Chlorinated derivatives of anilin, however, were short.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, steel operations for the week beginning September 15 were scheduled at 89.4 percent of ingot capacity, which was an increase of 5.1 percent over the previous week when scheduled operations were set at 84.3 percent. One month ago the scheduled rate was 92.8 percent, and one year ago it was set at 89.1 percent.

This is equivalent to current production of 1,564,400 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,475,200 tons last week, and 1,623,900 tons one month ago. Production one year ago was set at 1,570,300 net tons.

Basic Products

Benzol—Supplies of benzol remained in fair balance with demand last week at the old price level which has prevailed for several months. It was expected that other producers would go along with the new price schedule announced by one major producer in which benzol was set to advance 2c. per gallon effective October 1. This will make the new price 21c. per gallon in tank cars and 26c. per gallon in less than carlot quantities, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon.

Coaltar—Coaltar prices were unchanged last week as demand continued heavy. Supplies were described as very short and no relief could be foreseen in the near future.

Cresol—Demand for cresol as dye intermediates and as basic synthetic resin intermediates continued to run far ahead of supply. Technical grades held firm in the price range of 14c. to 14½c. per pound in tank car quantities. The U. S. P. grades were also being sold at this price level.

Cresylic Acid—This material which is a mixture of cresols and xylenols was in heavy demand from the synthetic resin, textile chemicals, disinfectant and dyestuffs industries last week. Imports of cresylic acid hit the highest point last week in many months. Some 1,606 drums arrived at New York from Liverpool, and 159 drums arrived at Philadelphia from the same port. The very tight supply situation could be considerably relieved if imports of this magnitude could be regularly sustained, but with the British coal industry in its present condition of labor strife and the coal industry operated by the socialist labor government, continued heavy shipments are too much to be expected.

Napthalene—Supplies of refined naphthalene were described as fairly free due to the seasonal falling off of demand for household mothproofing. Prices were unchanged. The technical grades of naphthalene used in a wide array of chemical syntheses, from dye intermediates to phthalic anhydride and its derivatives, were scarce. Production continued at peak plant capacity but could not keep up with demand.

Phenol—Firm prices prevailed under a somewhat easier supply position in the phenol market last week. Demand was heavy, but shipments were moving in large volume more promptly.

Pyridine—Demand for the denaturing grade of pyridine was off considerably last week, making this material readily available. Supplies of the technical grades used as chemical bases for a wide variety of chemical intermediates was under heavy demand and quite short in supply. Prices were unchanged.

Toluol—Ample supplies of toluol were available last week under heavy demand from the chemical and protective coating industries. Synthetic resin manufacturers were using this material in large volume as a solvent. Prices were firm.

Xylol—Supplies of xylol were reported to be ample to meet demand. Some quarters were limited in the amounts which they could supply, but other producers were in position to meet all calls with prompt shipment.

Dyes

At least two major producers have raised prices of all dyes, including Food, Drug and Cosmetic Certified Colors by 10 percent. In most instances, these price changes do not go into effect until October 1. The announced price rise is the logical development resulting from increased raw material costs and higher labor costs. Naphthalene and the many naphthol, naphthylic and naphthalamine derivatives used as dye intermediates have previously advanced in price. Phthalic anhydride and its derivatives used by the dyestuffs industry have been advanced by many producers, while xylenols and benzene substituted compounds also were recently advanced. These changes accumulating in recent months were important factors making the currently announced price rise inevitable.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol — The price of alphanaphthol advanced to 64c. per pound in a series of dyestuffs intermediate price rises. Naphthalene shortages were affecting this intermediate and available quantities were described as scarce. Demand continued strong.

Alphanitronaphthalene—This dyestuff intermediate was priced at 31c. per pound, effective immediately on spot orders and effective October 1 on contract. Strong demand against a short supply was characteristic of the prevailing market conditions.

Aminoazotoluene—This azo dyestuffs intermediate was not abundant but somewhat less short than many other intermediates last week. Priced at 85c. per pound, orders were being shipped without too much delay.

Anilin Oil—The dyestuffs industry was making a strong demand for anilin last week as production in the dye industry soared to a new high. Producers were turning out anilin at full capacity and were able to meet the unprecedented demand to the extent that anilin was not considered by

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
134.8	134.8	134.8	128.2

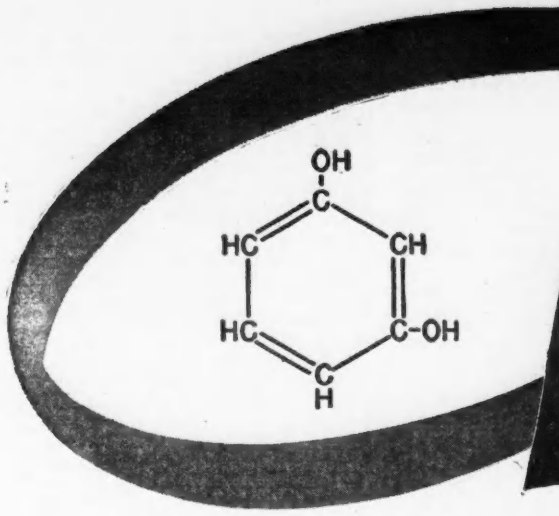
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended September 13 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,025,088
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	26,544,384
Benzol	gals.	3,345,024
Coaltar	gals.	12,408,960
Creosote oil	gals.	690,585
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,640,140
Phenol	lbs.	194,227
Tolnol	gals.	669,004
Xylol	gals.	151,095

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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the dye industry as one of its critical materials. Shipments were fairly prompt and moving in large volume. Prices were unchanged and no immediate change was anticipated in view of the new price structure established some weeks ago. If the announced price rise in benzol, however, is followed by other leading producers anilin will be seriously affected, and the price structure will then very probably have to be revised upward.

Anthranilic Acid—The price structure on anthranilic acid changed to a range of $1 to $1.35 as the lowest quoted price advanced 10 percent. Different producers last week quoted a range of prices which were quite non-uniform for a given quantity. Supplies were described as tight under heavy demand. The shortage was due mainly to the short supply of phthalic anhydride from which it is made.

Betanaphthylamine—Under market conditions of heavy demand and short supply, the price of betanaphthylamine advanced to 62c. per pound. Prices were expected to hold firm at this level under strong demand from the dysestuffs industry. Being a derivative of naphthalene, no easement of the critical supply situation was expected in the near future.

Betanaphthol—Last week another producer of this pigment and dyestuffs intermediate advanced prices from the low range to the higher range as listed in our Current Market Quotations. The supply picture was bleak and producers were hard pressed to fill the strong demand.

Dehydrothioparatoluidinesulphonic Acid—Both the acid and the dehydrothioparatoluidinesulphonic base were in relatively short supply last week at a new price level of $1.55 per pound.

Dianisidine—Prices advanced on dianisidine to a new level of $1.54 per pound. Supplies were fair compared with many of the intermediates because the raw materials for manufacture of this dyestuffs intermediate were more readily available. Demand for use in azo dyes was strong, giving a firm tone to the market.

Diphenyl Epsilon Acid—The current price schedule of this intermediate was set at $2.75 per pound, and was expected to maintain this level for some time.

Ethylbenzylmetatoluidine—This dyestuffs intermediate was currently priced at 99c. per pound effective immediately with contract prices raised to this level October 1. Like the other toluidine intermediates, the supply situation was one of insufficiency.

Ethylanilin—Monoethylanilin was in fair supply at new price levels in the range of 60c. per pound. Under good demand, dye manufacturers were not hampered seriously by a shortage of this alkylated anilin because the ready availability of the ingredient materials made it one of the few non-critical items.

Ethylalphanaphthylamine—Under a steady demand from dye makers, monoethylalphanaphthylamine was definitely tight. Priced at the new level of 75c. per pound, this intermediate was moving in small volume in delayed shipments because of of raw material shortages.

Ethylorthotoluidine—Monoethylorthotoluidine supplies were characteristic of the general supply situation prevailing on the toludine type intermediates, namely, critical and tight. The newly established price level on this dye intermediate was set at 80c. per pound. The material moved in relatively small volume last week.

G Salt—Prices on G salt were advanced to 55c. per pound. This salt was tight under conditions of strong demand.

Gamma Acid—Supplies of this 2-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid were scarce due to insufficient supplies of the basic naphthalene. A new price level of $1.07 per pound was set for this material as reported the previous week. These prices apply to the standard package with the usual differentials on less than standard containers. The new price level does not become effective under contract until October 1, but applies currently to spot purchases. Demand, however, is such that practically no spot material was available.

L Acid—The new established price structure on L acid was set at 85c. per pound.

Laurents Acid—This 1-alphanaphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid dye intermediate was in strong demand, but users were hampered by a lack of sufficient supplies. Current prices were set early this month at 70c. per pound.

Paraaminobenzoic Acid—A quite tight market condition prevailed last week for this chemical intermediate. Strong demand persisted with no apparent easing of the supply. New prices were set at $1.70 per pound.

Bass Heads FTC at Chicago

The Federal Trade Commission has appointed John H. Bass attorney in charge of its Chicago branch office. He joined the commission's Chicago staff in 1922 and since then has been an attorney engaged in investigational work.

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Insecticide Vanishes After Completing Lethal Mission

A potent new insecticide which vanishes soon after it completes its lethal mission has been developed by American scientists who have improved upon a German wartime product, two scientists from the Department of Agriculture's bureau of entomology and plant research, Beltsville, Md., reported to the American Chemical Society last week.

The German compound, hexaethyl tetraphosphate, which was produced as an offshoot of research on war gases, is now being manufactured on a large scale in the United States and is particularly useful against certain pests which do not succumb to DDT and other insecticides, according to a paper by S. A. Hall and Martin Jacobson, presented at a symposium on insecticides in food production sponsored by the society's division of agricultural and food chemistry.

Chemical studies in the Department of Agriculture laboratories have revealed that the active ingredient of this German material is an even more powerful substance called tetraethyl pyrophosphate, explained the report, which continued:—

"Chemists of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine have isolated the latter in pure form from the German product and have also prepared it by independent methods. They found that highly potent tetraethyl pyrophosphate decomposes in the presence of atmospheric moisture to diethyl orthophosphoric acid, a relatively non-toxic substance.

"The rate of decomposition of the insecticide follows a definite law known as a first order reaction. Its half-life at a temperature of 77 degrees Fahrenheit is 6.8 hours. On a hot summer day (100 degrees Fahrenheit) its half-life is only 3.3 hours. It lasts long enough, however, to do an efficient job of killing certain agricultural insect pests."

Corn and peas can be sprayed with DDT at the recommended rates without detrimental effects on livestock fed on the treated crop residues, Professor H. A. Lardy of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture told the session. Reporting tests carried on with dairy cows, steers and sheep since 1945, Professor Lardy pointed out that official DDT tolerances have not been set by the Federal Food and Drug Administration for any food products except apples and pears. None of the animal products tested by the Wisconsin Station contained as much DDT on a dry weight basis as is allowed on apples and pears, he said.

Du Pont Names Squires To Ammonia Department

Lombard Squires has been appointed assistant production manager of the ammonia department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He has been manager of the technical section of the Belle, W. Va., works. Mr. Squires will be transferred to the Wilmington offices where he will have charge of technical development work in the production division. James B. Tinker, who has been assistant manager of the technical section at the Belle works, is succeeding Mr. Squires there.

Mr. Squires became a chemical engineer in the du Pont experimental station in Wilmington in 1938. For four years he worked in the chemical division of the ammonia department, and was then transferred to the explosives department as a technical specialist in military production. He has been technical manager at Belle since March, 1946.

Plant Food Supply Up 6.5% Lodge Reports

With an apparent total supply of plant food 6.5 percent larger than the record year of 1946-47, and with at least seventy-five additional plants strategically located geographically to supply new developing areas, the year 1947-48 bids fair to pass all previous fertilizer consumption records, according to F. S. Lodge of the National Fertilizer Association.

Speaking at a session of the fertilizer division of the American Chemical Society, held during the ACS meeting last week, Mr. Lodge declared that unless labor or transportation shortages seriously interfere it appears that practically all our national requirements for fertilizer will be met. He listed 1947-48 supplies of phosphates of all kinds at 1,850,000 short tons (P_2O_5); potashes of all kinds at 900,000 short tons (K_2O), and gave the following figures for supplies of nitrogen in short tons (N):—

Nitrogen imports—	
Nitrate of soda	102,080
Ammonium nitrate	33,125
Sulphate of ammonia	20,327
Ammonium phosphate	14,518
Cyanamid	15,620
Calcium nitrate	1,650
Total	187,320
Nitrogen domestic production—	
Sulphate of ammonia (by-product and synthetic)	185,000
Ammonium nitrate	150,000
Other solid forms including uramon, calnitro, nitrate of soda, and ammonium phosphate	73,500
Solutions	248,000
Organic	30,000
Total	686,500
Grand total	873,820
Exports	57,860
Nitrogen of all kinds	815,960

A paper presented by G. L. Bridger, R. A. Wilson and R. B. Burt of the Tennessee Valley Authority described a process for making triple superphosphate by continuously mixing phosphate rock and phosphoric acid in a new type of mixer. The new process is being used in TVA's fertilizer works at Wilson Dam, Ala., to produce concentrated superphosphate at rates of thirty-five tons per hour and higher.

J. B. Hester and G. E. Smith, of the Campbell Soup Company's department of agricultural research, declared the calcium content of the soils in the Eastern part of the United States must be increased if proper nutrition is to be preserved for the population of that area. On the other hand, Dr. A. L. Mehring, of the United States Department of Agriculture reported that farmers are adding more calcium to their soil than ever before.

Dr. J. F. Wischhusen, of the Manganese Research and Development Foundation, Cleveland, stated that scientific agriculture must cooperate with nutritional and medical authorities to adjust soil fertility and food composition to the specific needs of animals and human beings for better health. Dairy cattle fed adequate amounts of manganese, copper, cobalt and iodine do not suffer from Bang's disease, he pointed out, but many apparently adequate cattle feeds are deficient in these elements.

Monsanto Advances Six In Central Research Dept.

Monsanto Chemical Company has promoted six staff members of its central research department, Dayton, Ohio, effective October 1.

Dr. Wendell P. Metzner, a research group leader at the central research department, has been promoted to associate director of research in the rubber service department of Monsanto's organic chemicals division at Nitro, West Va.

Dr. Reid G. Fordyce has been promoted to manager of sales development of the company's plastics division at Springfield, Mass. Dr. Fordyce at present is also a group leader at the central research department.

Dr. Rudolph L. Heider and Alfred B. Craig have been appointed group leaders of the process research and plastics evaluation groups, respectively, at the central research department. They have been acting group leaders of these groups for several months.

Dr. Earl C. Chapin has been appointed acting group leader of a polymer research group at Dayton, replacing Dr. Fordyce. Dr. Metzner has been replaced as acting group leader of another polymer research group by Dr. George L. Wesp.

Heyden Appoints Lulek Ammonia Division Head

Dr. Ralph N. Lulek has been named manager of the ammonia division of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. He has been research manager of Heyden since 1946 and last summer was in charge of the rehabilitation of the $60,000,000 Morgantown, W. Va., ordnance works for the production of ammonia. Dr. Lulek also has been manager of the company's antibiotic division.

Before joining Heyden Dr. Lulek was manager of alcohol and solvents plants for Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, and prior to that spent eighteen years with the research department of the organic chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

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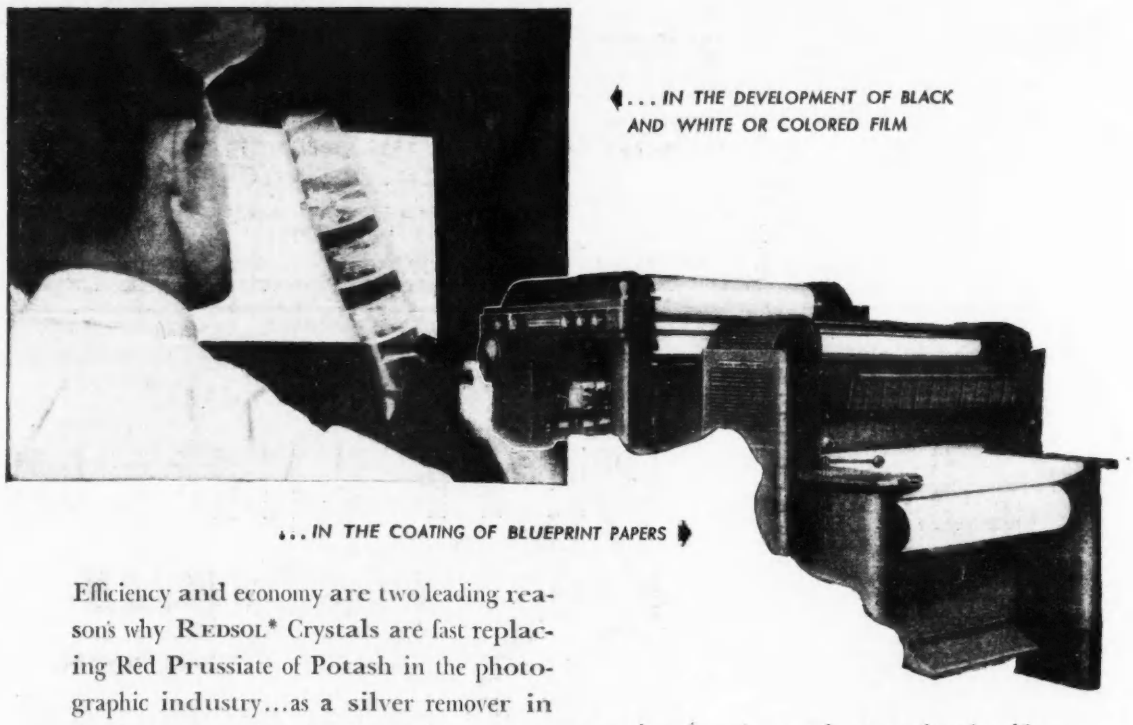

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Agricultural Chemicals

Canadian ammonium nitrate was advanced sharply last week as a result of steadily mounting producing costs. Cyanamide will be advanced October 1 Demand for both items has kept considerably ahead of output. Contract deliveries of potash and superphosphate have been made according to schedule. Feeders have forced dried blood, fish meal and scrap and tankage to new high levels. Castor pomace was also priced higher with available stocks limited. No new price changes were registered in the insecticide market. The uncertainty of prices for basic materials for the arsenicals has delayed the starting of new production until later in the year.

An investigation of the fertilizer industry, such as has been proposed by Rep. Sabath of Illinois, would show that fertilizer prices today are only 35 percent above the 1935-39 average, compared with an increase of more than 100 percent in commodity prices generally, according to the records of the National Fertilizer Association. Government figures show that the increase in fertilizer prices from the prewar level is substantially less than the increase in raw material and wage costs during the period.

Production figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Canadian nitrate has been advanced $7.50 per ton, carlots in paper bags f.o.b. works which establishes the market at $70.25 per ton. Steadily mounting costs of manufacturing this material are responsible for the upward revision. Shortage of supplies has kept the market exceedingly tight. Domestic material is also definitely tight with producers allocating stock to assure equal distribution. The contract price is $48.50 per ton works for bags in carlots.

Ammonium Sulphate—Production of technical synthetic in July was placed at 36,793,000 pounds, compared with 33,602,000 pounds in the preceding month and 23,185,000 pounds in July, 1946. The market position has continued firm and tight without any new change in prices.

Castor Pomace—Priced higher with small lots purchased at $40 per ton works. Recent cutback in production has prevented much stock from reaching the market.

Cyanamide—An advance of 15c. per unit will become effective for bulk granular and pulverized grades on October 1. The granular will be priced at $2.15 per unit of nitrogen and the pulverized at $2.05. Both prices are f.o.b. the works.

Dried Blood—Sales reported at $8.50 per unit of ammonia both here and in Chicago which is a net advance of $1 per unit. Most of the September production is said to be under contract. The closing prices ranged from $8.50 to $10.00.

Fish Meal—Another advance in prices was recorded last week when sales were made at $136 per ton in the Baltimore area to feeders. Scrap was also higher at $125 per ton.

Hoof Meal—Limited sales were reported at $7.25 per unit of ammonia. Available stocks were light with sellers refusing to shade $7.50 at the close of the week.

Sodium Nitrate—Price structure continued definitely firm with demand increasing. Domestic nitrate will be $5 per ton higher after October 1.

It is stated that Chile has agreed to supply Argentina with sufficient nitrate to meet its requirements and to maintain minimum stocks of 15,000 metric tons in the latter country under an arrangement recently made between the two republics.

Tankage—Prices were advanced sharply by persistent purchases by feeders. Sales were made here and in Chicago at $11.50 per unit of ammonia with $11.50 bid here at the close and sellers asking $12.00. These are said to be the highest prices on record for animal tankage.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: August

	—Equivalent tons— August		Jan.-Aug.,
	1947	1946	1947
Virginia	50,671	54,921	508,000
North Carolina	40,404	32,546	1,202,391
South Carolina	24,348	17,960	648,549
Georgia	31,950	13,794	929,173
Florida	48,999	46,351	516,593
Alabama	13,300	11,150	600,450
Tennessee	33,030	25,994	283,174
Arkansas	1,687	6,700	135,517
Louisiana	4,338	2,005	131,818
Texas	20,192	8,904	250,055
Oklahoma	9,500	2,950	57,292
Total South	278,419	223,275	5,263,012
Indiana	63,278	61,207	492,346
Illinois	25,200	37,400	267,375
Kentucky	26,250	19,705	297,592
Missouri	16,550	18,740	186,736
Kansas	24,275	6,858	85,823
Total Midwest	155,553	143,910	1,329,872
Grand total	433,972	367,185	6,592,884

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, Canadian, $7.50 per ton.
Castor pomace, $2.50 per unit of ammonia.
Dried blood, $1 per unit of ammonia.
Fish meal, $6 per ton.
Fish scrap, $5 per ton.
Hoof meal, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, animal, $2.75 per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.6	72.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Maintenance of steady contract shipments has prevented any appreciable easement in the phosphate rock supply situation. Both Florida and Western rock have been in active demand for home and export requirements.

Superphosphate—Production of normal superphosphate fertilizer material in July was the lowest in any month this year but was 15 percent above July, 1946, according to the Bureau of the Census. Total supply for the month exceeded 1,400,000 tons and was 12 percent above June, 1947, and 21 percent above July, 1946. The total of shipments and consumption in the reporting plants remained below the production total but increased in July, compared with June, and was substantially above a year ago. Stocks on hand continued to mount reaching approximately 750,000 tons at the end of July, or 6 percent greater than for the previous month and 20 percent greater than July of last year.

Potashes

Market position has continued firm and tight with demand exceeding production. Mixers are desirous of securing material for prompt shipment and would like to have some forward deliveries transferred to nearby which of course is out of line with producers' schedules.

Exports of potash from the British Zone of Germany in the period August, 1945-February, 1947, were valued at £532,420, according to data published by the Economic Board at Minden.

Insecticides

Depletion of inventories of the arsenates has left the supply situation tight both with producers and in the field. The high prices and shortage of arsenic have prompted caution in starting production for next year's stocks and it may be late in the year before manufacturers start to build up inventories of calcium arsenate and lead arsenate. The lead market at present seems to be about on even beam. According to trade reports there is no shortage of DDT and benzene hexachloride at present.

July production of calcium arsenate was placed at 10,458,000 pounds, compared with 8,805,000 pounds in June and 6,438,000 pounds in July 1946. This year's July production is the highest monthly output recorded in several years.

Production of acid and basic lead arsenate in July amounted to 447,000 pounds, compared with 1,289,000 pounds in the preceding month and 1,848,000 pounds in July last year.

Preliminary experiments at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that a 2, 4-D solution receiving an addition of specially treated onion juice not only does a more thorough job of weed control but effectively covers a greater area.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur production in July surpassed the record set in May of this year and mine shipments again exceeded production, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. The cumulative totals of sulphur produced and shipped during the first 7 months of 1947 were 14 and 24 percent greater, respectively, than in the same period of 1946. Stocks have been reduced steadily during 1947 and at the end of July were lower than they have been in nearly 10 years. July output registered 382,674 long tons, compared with 359,313 tons in the preceding month. Producers' stocks at the close of July were 3,438,367 tons, against 3,456,082 tons on June 30. No additional arrivals of Spanish pyrites were noted. The market remained firm at former levels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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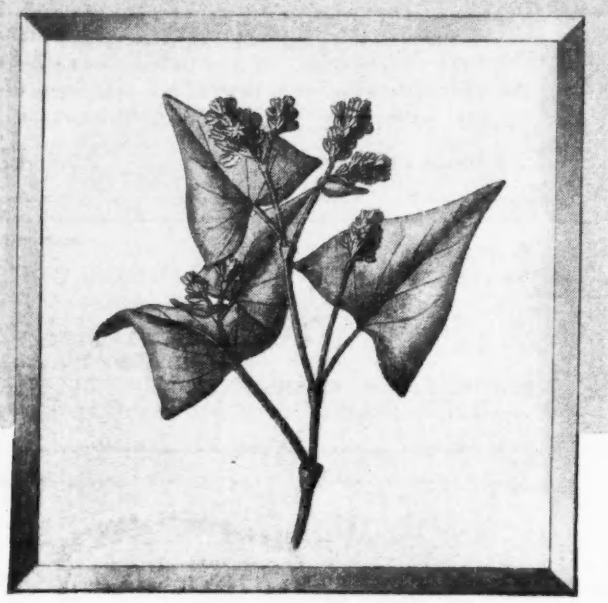

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price leaders last week in the market for drugs and fine chemicals were the projected advance on October 1 of quotations on acetone and methylpentanediol; the rise in spot quotations on natural menthol; the upping late in the previous week of prices on borax crystals—an almost exclusively export item—without any change being made in the schedules on fine granular or powdered borax; a drop in shipment quotations on castor beans; and a further reduction in the price of quicksilver. USP castor oil was firmer at the fractional advance made in the closing hours of the week previous.

Solvents generally showed firmness; especially firm where those whose prices were recently advanced in keeping with the upping of production costs. Demand has also been a supporting element in the situation productive of the recent rise and the calls continued active during the past week.

Cocoa butter was very difficult to obtain and any price would be nominal and subject to confirmation. One of the largest producers said last week that his production was sold to the end of the year and consequently he had withdrawn open market pricing of the item.

Codliver oil was in good request from those disposed to cover winter needs not protected at this time and the price position was one of strength based on current requirements as well as the fixed position of quotations in foreign markets. Fishliver oils, on the contrary, were in abundant supply at prices subject to weakness and considerable fluctuation.

Winter drugs underwent further expansion in demand. The gains were still conservative, but none the less definite. Prices for all such materials were on the firm side and supplies were not sufficiently large to suggest any weakening of quotations during the active season to come.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Borax, crystals, $20 per ton.
Cocoa butter, 6c. per lb.
Menthol, natural, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Castor beans, $5 per long ton.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
252.9	252.2	251.6	219.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetanilide—A steady market was reported, that condition prevailing as to both price and demand. Movement compared well with that in recent weeks and prospects continued to favor maintenance of an excellent volume of transactions.

Acetone—Prices are scheduled for a ½c. per pound advance, effective October 1. On that date, tanks will become 7½c. per pound; drums, carlots, 9c.; less than carlots, 9½c. The present tank price is 7c. The movement to come is a readjustment of quotations to a position justified by production costs and the present interest in the item. Imports totaled 162 drums from Puerto Rico.

Acid, Benzoic—Conditions varied little, the movement being up to that in recent periods and showing a very steady requirement reaching producers from manufacturing consumers. Prices seemed to be firm.

Acid, Boric—The price schedule was steady to firm. Tenders against existing contracts were well and promptly taken up by manufacturing and other consumers. Supply was reported ample to meet outstanding commitments of the leading producers.

Acid, Camphoric—Acid made from natural camphor was firmly priced at $8 to $8.50 per pound and all pressing requirements could be met. Synthetic acid camphoric was offered at $6 to $6.50.

Acid, Hypophorous—Stability has marked the market for this article over a substantial period of time and its position continued in that way throughout the past week. Demand was routine and consisted mainly of normal jobbing requirements.

Acid, Mandelic—Inquiry was slightly more in evidence last week and some increase in jobbing sales was reported by the end of last week. Pricewise, the market retained all of its long continued stability. Supplies could well meet any substantial expansion of needs.

Acid, Nicotinic—The feature was the exceptionally steady and well maintained demand at prices stabilized at $6 to $6.30 per kilo for some time past. Undertones appeared to be very steady. Supply met demand without too much pressure against existing reserves.

Acid, Tannic—Leading producers confirmed the schedule set some time back and they indicated that the steady absorption of present production was a strengthening factor in a well maintained market.

Aconitine—No exceptional amount of material was available and the market for both kinds of this article occupied very firm price position as the result of the situation in supplies. Production costs being well maintained, the entire situation was favorable at least for the maintenance of the current schedule.

Alcohol—The rise in alcohol production in July took place at a time when the Federal government was finding it difficult to persuade buyers to submit bids on some 23,000,000 gallons of Cuban alcohol actually or potentially, but definitely due to come to this market. Alcohol demand was reported active and in a volume that may expand as the Winter season comes to hand. Production from grain—small though it may be—may become even smaller if the proposed ban on distillation of grains in making alcohol should be imposed by the Federal government as a food conservation measure. The prevailing high cost of blackstrap molasses tended to support the prevailing schedule of quotations and that situation seems likely to prevail for an indefinite period of time.

Ammonium Benzoate—The movement was steady if moderate in size. Undertones in the market were generally firm and no important surplus existed in the matter of supplies. Little competition was possible.

Ammonium Bromide—The higher spot prices set up two weeks back have proven to be exceptionally firm and the subject of a deal of buying support. Contract deliveries were on the basis of 28c. per pound but effective October 1, all contracts will rise to the 31c. figure now prevailing on spot deliveries.

Ammonium Chloride—Interest was seasonal and productive of an increased movement of USP material into the hands of distributors whose best season of the year lies directly ahead and the needs of which are now subject to protection. Market undertones were firm.

Amyl Acetate—Scarcity of material made from fusel oil was unabated and so far as prompt deliveries on new orders were concerned, the market appeared to be mainly nominal. Relief from shortage was not in sight last week.

Argols—The foreign markets were reasonably steady, considering the fact that European wine crops are in the process of manufacture and that supplies of argols should be on the rise in practically all foreign markets supplying the bulk of American needs.

Borax—Notice of higher prices on crystals was given in the closing hours of the previous week. This item is mainly exported and the $20 per ton advance in prices will not affect any substantial tonnage of domestic business. The rise was necessary because of the much higher handling costs that have hit the producers.

Of importance to manufacturing consumers in this country was the fact that no change was made in either fine granular or powdered borax. Some confusion existed regarding the price position of those articles at the time when the advance in crystals was made. The schedule on both remains unchanged and, so far as could be determined last week, none is contemplated for the nearby future.

Bromine—Although some derivatives were advanced smartly in recent weeks, leading producers of bromine have not changed their official schedule on that article. Some former sellers did report that they had no current production for sale, retaining their output for manufacturing purposes.

Brucine—Although demand was not especially prominent last week, the market retained a strong price position that reflected the lack of more than moderate quantities wherewith to meet new orders for prompt delivery. The market was singularly devoid of any tendency toward competition.

Butyl Acetate, Alcohol—The raw material situation of those who produce normal fermentation materials from corn is bad and more than likely to grow worse before the corn crop is in. Conservation in the interest of providing for foodstuff needs may be necessary. Imports of butyl alcohol were 339 drums from Puerto Rico.

Calcium Acetate—This item is one of the most stubbornly stabilized materials in the chemical market. Current production is moderate because of the equally moderate production of wood methanol and every

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ALKALOIDS
GLUCOSIDES—DRUG EXTRACTIVES

1917

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pound of acetate produced goes promptly into consumption at prices completely stable for a number of years.

Carbinols—Butyl, isobutyl and methylisobutyl were firmly priced and steadily sold throughout the past week and the situation as to supply and demand was reported to be well stabilized.

Castor Oil—Prices on the USP grade were advanced ¼c. per pound late in the previous period, establishing carlots at 28¼c. per pound; less than carlots, 29¼c.; and tanks, 27¼c. In some measure, this rise was in line with the recent advances in castor bean prices at the origin. However, quotations last week came in at the former figure of $210 per long ton for beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Arrivals of beans last week totaled 24,276 bags, or 3,641,400 pounds, against 58,195 bags, or 8,729,250 pounds in the previous week, and 15,511 bags, or 2,326,650 pounds in the corresponding week of 1946.

Total arrivals this year since January 1 became 1,034,483 bags, or 156,447,450 pounds, comparing with 975,752 bags, or 146,362,800 pounds in the corresponding period last year.

Cinchophen — Inquiry was for normal quantities and the total of business done was satisfactory as to size and a factor in preserving a very firm price position throughout the past week.

Cocoa Butter—One of the largest producers of this article last week reported being sold out for the balance of this year. All prices were withdrawn so far as a current market was concerned. The supply situation was exceptionally tight and the outlook for an increase in raw material wherewith to break the current shortage was said to be poor.

Codliver Oil—Fall demand has been good and seems to be the forerunner of a very active season this year. Winter requirements have been protected to a fair extent but most importers think that no surplus of stocks is likely and that prices will hold firm to strong throughout the period between now and the production of 1948.

Corn Syrup—The 40c. per 100 pounds advance in prices for this article made late in the previous week placed the article in strong position backed by an inadequate supply and a very high cost of raw material the supply of which has been cut drastically by the late spring and the hot, dry summer.

Diethylstilbestrol—Prices were high and strong, standing at $330 to $350 per kilo and being subject to confirmation in most quarters. Supplies of moderate size show a high cost at present.

Ethyl Acetate—Production was in good volume and found a ready outlet into manufacturing consuming channels at prices said to be very steady at the present time. Production costs tend to rise because of the raw material situation and a strong market has been forecast to prevail for some time to come.

Ethyleneglycol—The advance made in the previous week strengthened the market substantially at a time when distribution for anti-freeze purposes is on the increase. Production costs have risen considerably and the market this Winter was expected to be very firm.

Fishliver Oils—Competition was reported keen in a market well stocked and containing demand that fluctuated from day to day. In most respects, it was a buyers' market.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced September 15 that its subsidiary, the U. S. Commercial Company, has sold on

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sealed bids 7 lots, totalling 20 drums, of Japanese fishliver oil. The fishliver oil was imported from Japan pursuant to arrangements made by the U. S. Commercial Company, the War Department, the Department of State and the supreme commander for the Allied Powers for the handling of Japanese exports. The highest, lowest and average of the successful bids received per million units of Vitamin A were as follows: Highest, 26.07c.; lowest, 14c.; average 17.87c.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The market continued to be unsteady this week. Supplies were good, prices unchanged. Demand was fair. Vitamin A oils, including the 1894 conversion factor in all potencies, was as follows: 8,000 to 15,000 unit oil, 14½c. to 15c. per million units; 15,000 to 30,000, 16c.; 30,000 to 60,000, 17c. to 18c.; 60,000 to 100,000, 20c. to 22c.; 100,000 to 150,000, 25c. to 26c.; 150,000 to 200,000, 26c. to 28c.; concentrates, 500,000, 33c. to 34c., and a million units, 38c.

Glycerin—Stocks were said to be well distributed and producers were in a position to care well for new business as well as contract commitments. The market appeared to have reached a better stabilized position although the undertones were more than steady and the cost of raw material was far from suggesting a further downward move in glycerin quotations. Imports totaled 1,200 drums from Bombay, India.

Menthol—Natural menthol came in for a wider and more active consuming request last week and by the close of the trading period, quotations had risen to $8.25 to $8.50 per pound. Opinion differed as to the future of the market, some thinking the advance would continue while others felt that after a period of higher levels, quotations would sink and seek stabilization around $8 per pound.

Mercurials—The recent slight weakness in spot prices on quicksilver did not affect the schedule on these derived products. Rather they were generally firm and the major products were supported in steady price position by an equally steady demand.

Methylpentanediol—Effective October 1, prices will rise by ½c. per pound, establishing tanks at 17½c. per pound; drums, carlots, 18c.; less than carlots, 19c. An upping of production costs was said to be responsible for the advance to come. Present prices in tanks remain at 17c.

Potassium Bromide—Holding firm at the recent advance. Outlook for renewal of contracts at an advance over those at which most of 1946 business was taken was said to be good.

Potassium Citrate — The market was rather quiet. Buyers took mainly in quantities covering their reasonably nearby requirements and the business was done at well stabilized quotations.

Streptomycin—Regulations of the Food and Drug Administration relating the certification of streptomycin were modified last week to permit the packaging of streptomycin in 10.0 gram containers. References to containers of less than 5 grams, which are the smallest containers permitted, were deleted from the regulations.

Production in August totalled 873,449 grams, according to the office of domestic commerce. Exports up to 400,000 grams will be authorized during September, the department said. The export quota was set after consideration of prospective production, and of domestic distribution and inventory situations.

Drug Warehousing Techniques Described

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Commerce has issued a booklet entitled "Effective Use of Wholesale Drug Warehouses," which is designed to aid the wholesale drug industry in promoting efficiency of operation. It includes a critical examination of a number of typical practices and methods, and presents recommendations for improvement.

The publication covers all factors entering into the operation of the wholesale drug business, including types of warehouses, features desirable in warehouse, lighting, space assignment and use, application of layout principles, functions performed in the warehouse and stock arrangement. Copies may be obtained from field offices of the department or from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 25 cents each.

Trade Briefs

Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its fall outing at the Cedarbrook Country Club on October 1.

Department of Commerce has discontinued publication of its monthly magazine, "Domestic Commerce," effective with the September issue. Subscribers whose subscriptions do not run out with the September issue will receive a refund from the Superintendent of Documents.

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Sodium Cyanate, Tech Pure

Props: White crystalline powder; purity: 94.5% minimum; moisture: 0.5% maximum; impurities: cyanide as NaCN 0.2% maximum, chloride as NaCl 0.2% maximum, carbonate as Na_2CO_3 1.5% maximum; soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether.

Uses: Organic syntheses, e.g., preparation of ureas and semi-carbazides; intermediate in manufacture of medicinals for treatment of amoebic type infections.

Methyl Iodide, C.P

Props: Water white liquid; B.R. 40-44° C.; Sp. Gr. 25/25 2.4-2.27; Ref. Index: 1.529 at 21° C.; Miscible with ether or alcohol; water solubility 2.0%.

Uses: Vesicant and counter-irritant; introduction of methyl group into chemical compounds.

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Chlorosulphonic Acid Research Outlined

Purer and cheaper chlorosulphonic acid, key chemical in the manufacture of sulfa drugs and saccharin, is promised by recent research, according to a report presented at the meeting of the American Chemical Society by Dr. John H. Payne, jr., Prof. W. C. Fernelius, and Prof. D. W. Pearce, of Purdue University.

"Chlorosulphonic acid is manufactured by combining sulphur trioxide (an intermediate compound formed during the manufacture of sulphuric acid) and hydrogen chloride (prepared from salt and sulphuric acid)", the report stated.

"Under certain conditions, the sulphur trioxide used in making the chlorosulphonic acid reacts with the chlorosulphonic acid which has been formed to give pyrosulfuryl chloride (a compound of sulphur, oxygen, and chlorine). A method was found for measuring the amount of pyrosulfuryl chloride in mixtures containing chlorosulphonic acid. This analytical method was used to study the conditions under which pyrosulfuryl chloride is formed and how it may be separated by distillation.

"The results of this investigation may lead eventually to the manufacture of chlorosulphonic acid of lower cost and higher purity. It may also be found possible to prepare pyrosulfuryl chloride from chlorosulphonic acid on an industrial scale and so add another chemical for the preparation of new compounds. Considerably more investigation is required, however, before these objectives can be attained."

DDT Danger to Humans Reported by Dr. Fitzhugh

Butter made from the milk of cows which have eaten forage treated with DDT may be a menace to human health, Dr. O. Garth Fitzhugh, of the division of pharmacology of the Food and Drug Administration, warned in a report to the American Chemical Society last week.

The cows transmit the insecticides to their milk, explained the report, which said that the DDT is concentrated in the butter-fat portion of the milk, so that "a relatively small amount in the whole milk could possibly result in an injurious amount in the butter."

Johnson & Johnson Names MacDougall to Sales Post

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., has appointed Lawrence H. MacDougall division sales manager of its Great Lakes division, with headquarters in Detroit. His former position as director of the surgical dressings division has been filled by John T. McLoughlin, formerly of Carter Products Corporation and Procter & Gamble.

Benzyl Cinnamate Synthesizing By Improved Method Described

An improved method of synthesizing benzyl cinnamate, a compound used in perfumes and artificial flavorings, as well as in medicine, was reported to the American Chemical Society last week by M. Martin Maglio, of Vestal, Inc., St. Louis. Benzyl cinnamate has therapeutic value in the treatment of skin inflammations, eye injuries and leprosy, he said.

Mr. Maglio described an original preparation of benzyl cinnamate in which a naturally occurring product, methyl cinnamate, is reacted with benzyl alcohol in the presence of a catalyst to form benzyl cinnamate and methyl alcohol. The latter is distilled out of the reaction mixture, so that the reaction can be completed. The catalyst is an agent employed to accelerate the reaction.

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Obituaries

Dr. Walter P. Bradley

Dr. Walter P. Bradley, research chemist and former president of the Bradstone Rubber Company, died last week at Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., at the age of eighty-five. He had been professor of chemistry at Wesleyan University, director of the general laboratory of the United States Rubber Company and research chemist with the same company.

Dr. Bradley has been credited with the construction of the first liquid air machine in the United States for the use of universities, and had been director of the first American laboratory designed for research at extreme low temperatures.

Selden G. Hait sr.

Selden G. Hait sr., sales manager of the Atlantic division of the Kentucky Color & Chemical Company, Louisville, died recently at his home in Philadelphia at the age of sixty-nine. He joined the company as sales manager of the Atlantic division in 1939 and had continued in that capacity until he was taken ill several months ago.

A native of New York, Mr. Hait started in the chemical color industry as a laboratory assistant with W. P. Fuller & Co. He was active in the sales of dry colors for the Fred L. Lavanburg Company for many years, and for a brief interval was sales manager of the pigment division of Reichhold Chemicals, after it purchased the former organization.

Col. H. Stuart Hotchkiss

Col. H. Stuart Hotchkiss, pioneer in the development and use of rubber and one of the early officers in the United States Air Forces, died September 16 at his home in Beacon Hill, Mass. He was sixty-eight years old.

He was active as chairman of the board and a director of General Latex & Chemical Corporation and a member of the board of management of the United States government synthetic rubber plant at Baytown, Texas. He was also a director and executive committee member of the New Haven Trust Company, New Haven, Conn., and in 1932-33 was representative in Europe of the trustees in bankruptcy of the International Match Company.

In the early 1900's he entered the employ of L. Candee & Co., New Haven, later to become a subsidiary of the United States Rubber Company, and devoted considerable time to the development of rubber plantations in Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

Rudolph V. Miersch, former president of the Louisville College of Pharmacy, Louisville, Ky., died recently at Deaconess Hospital in that city at the age of sixty-six. Previous to becoming president of the college he had been instructor in materia medica and pharmacognosy for many years.

Dr. Vincente Lava

Dr. Vincente Lava, authority on cocoanut oil processing and one-time chemist in the New York Appraisers' laboratories of the United States Treasury Department, died September 16 in Manila, Republic of the Philippines. An organizer of the Huk-balahap peasant movement in the early part of World War II and also of the Democratic Alliance, he was fifty-two years old.

George A. Whiting

George A. Whiting, founder and president of the Standard Wholesale Phosphate Company, Curtis Bay, Md., died recently at Bon Secours Hospital, Baltimore. Mr. Whiting, who founded the phosphate company more than forty years ago and was also a director of the National Marine Bank, was widely known as a yachtsman whose craft won several major trophies.

Howard E. Davis, manager of heavy chemical sales in the Grasselli department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, died recently at his home in that city. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Davis joined the du Pont company when it purchased the Grasselli Chemical Company of Cleveland in 1928.

Charles W. Harrison, supplier of colors for the pottery industry, died recently at East Liverpool, Ohio. He was ninety years old. Mr. Harrison has been credited with introducing the decalcomania process to the pottery industry.

John F. Nubel, retired importer of spices, died at his home in North Pelham, N. Y., on September 15. Eighty-two years old, Mr. Nubel retired last year after thirty years as proprietor of Monitor Mills, Inc., coffee, tea and spices importing firm, New York.

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ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exchange, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Exchange, Port Sudan
250 bgs, E Meer & Co, Exchange, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Exchange, Port Sudan
100 bgs, National City Bank, Exchange, Port Sudan

ARECANUTS—80 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Kamerbuch Onnes, Colombo

ARTISTS MATERIALS—16 cs, Winsor & Newton, Fort Musquarro, London

ASBESTOS, CRUDE—3,400 bgs, Raw Asbestos Manhattan, Inc, Battle Creek Victory, Beira
4,639 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Battle Creek Victory, Lourenco Marques

BALATA—1,200 blocks, Herman Weber & Co, Mormacdale, Belem
54 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Inc, Mormacdale, Belem

BALSAM—6 dms, R J Prentiss & Co, Las Vegas, Cristobal

BARBASCO ROOT—1,845 bls, Astoria Pan American, Inc, Mormacdale, Belem
840 bls, Otis Astoria Corp, Mormacdale, Belem
209 bls, Westinghouse Electric International Co, Santa Maria, Callao

BAY RUM—144 cartons, Goyescas Corp, Angelica, San Juan

BEEF LIVER, CONCENTRATED—70 cs, Wilson & Co, Mormacstar, Buenos Aires

BEES WAX—50 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan Co, Coastal Viking, Santiago
404 blocks, Exchange, Aden
37 blocks, Paul & Stein Bros, Perngulf, Lobito
6 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, Newberry Victory, Alexandria
50 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Long Eye, Havana
5 bgs, R E Wilson, Inc, Beatrice, Mayaguez

BONES—82,179 lbs, Geck Trading Co, Seatrain Texas, Havana

BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Exchange, Calcutta

BUTYL ALCOHOL—339 dms, W S Gray & Co, Angelica, Ponce

CANANGA OIL—1 dm, Stein, Hall & Co, Kamerbuch Onnes, Tandjong Priok

CARAWAY SEEDS—100 bgs, G T German, Flying Independent, Rotterdam

CARBON POWDER—40 cks, Morganite, Inc, Fort Musquarro, London

CARDAMOM SEED—54 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Anchor Bend, Puerto Barrios
24 cs, Anchor Bend, Puerto Barrios

CARNAUBA WAX—134 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mormacdale, Bahia
22 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormacdale, Bahia
134 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Mormacdale, Bahia
35 bgs, Biddle-Sawyer Corp, Mormaclark, Rio Janeiro

CASEIN—24 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros, Cristobal, Port au Prince
86 dms, R F Downing & Co, American Farmer, London
1,000 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros, Mormacstar, Montevideo

CASHEW SHELL LIQUID—105 dms, Durez Plastics & Chemical, Inc, Hoegh Silvercloud, Cochin
53 dms, Colloid Chemical Laboratories, Hoegh Silvercloud, Cochin
50 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Iraq Victory, Cochin

CASTOR BEANS—429 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince
386 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince
8,961 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacdale, Bahia
6,600 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacdale, Recife
8,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormaclark, Santos

CEMENT—2,125 bgs, Refractory Insulation Corp, Fort Musquarro, London

CERAMIC COLORS—1 dm, Talens & Sons, Inc, Vascania, Liverpool

CHALK, PRECIPITATED—300 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Vascania, Liverpool

CHILLIES—80 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince

CHINA CLAY—71 bgs, E Fougera & Co, Fort Musquarro, London

CHROME ORE—2,800,000 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Richard Rush, Lourenco Marques

CINCHONA BARK—1,060 bgs, Reconstruction Finance Corp, Anchor Bend, Puerto Barrios

CINNAMON—160 bls, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Inc, Kamerbuch Onnes, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Hoegh Silvercloud, Colombo
57 dms, International Rotterdam, Inc, Kamerbuch Onnes, Singapore

COBALT FINES—165 cks, African Metal Corp, Alwaki, Antwerp
METAL—443 cks, African Metal Corp, Alwaki, Antwerp
OXIDE—215 cks, African Metal Corp, Alwaki, Antwerp

COCONUT SHELL CHARCOAL—1,125 bgs, Citadel Victory, Colombo

COCONUT MEAL—485 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince

CODLIVER OIL—642 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Salmon Knot, Reykjavik
73 dms, E R Squibb & Sons, Salmon Knot, Reykjavik

COPAL GUM—596 baskets, International Rotterdam, Inc, Kamerbuch Onnes, Macassar
405 baskets, Kamerbuch Onnes, Macassar

COTTONSEED MEAL—1,597 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince

CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Schenectady Varnish Co, American Scout, Liverpool
50 dms, P O George Co, American Scout, Liverpool
50 dms, M & D Miller, Inc, American Scout, Liverpool
417 dms, F P Gaskell Co, American Scout, Liverpool
1 cs, Westinghouse Electric International Co, Queen Elizabeth, Southampton
300 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Fort Musquarro, London
272 dms, Vascania, Liverpool
417 dms, American Scout, Liverpool

CUBE ROOT—60 bls, Morris Hess & Co, Santa Maria, Callao

DAMMAR GUM—210 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Iraq Victory, Singapore
270 bgs, International Rotterdam, Inc, Iraq Victory, Singapore
200 cs, Kamerbuch Onnes, Tandjong Priok,
140 bgs, International Rotterdam, Inc, Kamerbuch Onnes, Singapore

DILLSEED—156 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Vascania, Liverpool
415 bgs, M J Golombeck, Iraq Victory, Bombay

DYES, ANILIN—88 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Wisconsin Perrin, Havre
4 kgs, Commercial Products Co, Queen Elizabeth, Southampton

ESSENTIAL OIL—13 dms, Tombarel Product Co, Iraq Victory, Marseilles
2 dms, American Express Co, Iraq Victory, Marseilles
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Pacific Victory, Trieste

FERRO TATANIUM—40 dms, Fort Musquarro, London

FISH LIVERS, SALTED—40 bbls, Norwegian American Line, Stavangerfjord, Bergen

FLEASEED—100 bgs, Biddle-Sawyer Corp, Iraq Victory, Bombay
50 bgs, E Meer & Co, Iraq Victory, Marseilles

HUSK—856 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Iraq Victory, Bombay
116 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Iraq Victory, Bombay
57 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Iraq Victory, Bombay
156 bgs, E Meer & Co, Iraq Victory, Bombay
129 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Iraq Victory, Bombay
751 bgs, J E Bernard & Co, Iraq Victory, Bombay

FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao

GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Iraq Victory, Bombay

GINGER—58 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston
112 bgs, Volkart Bros, Coastal Viking, Kingston
24 bgs, B H Old & Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston
382 bgs, Superintendence Co, Inc, New Brooklyn, Freetown

GLANDS—139 cs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Mormacstar, Buenos Aires
7 tres, International Commercial Co, Mormacstar, Buenos Aires
42 tres, Parke, Davis & Co, Mormacstar, Buenos Aires
15 tres, Van Gelder-Fanto Corp, Mormacstar, Montevideo

GLUE—107 cs, M J Corbett & Co, Iraq Victory, Marseilles

GLYCERIN—1,200 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Iraq Victory, Bombay

GRAPHITE—1,500 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Richard Rush, Mocambique

GUARANA—1 cs, Karl G MacDonald, Mormacdale, Rio Janeiro

GYPSUM—3,010 tons, National Gypsum Co, Hastings, Walton

HENBANE LEAVES—20 bls, Newberry Victory, Alexandria

HERBS—25 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Alwaki, Antwerp
38 bls, Peek & Velsor, Alwaki, Antwerp

IRON OXIDE—1,120 bgs, C J Osborn & Co, Fort Musquarro, London
10 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Vascania, Liverpool

KARAYA GUM—171 bgs, E Meer & Co, Iraq Victory, Bombay
343 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Iraq Victory, Bombay
114 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Iraq Victory, Bombay
67 bgs, Max van Pels, Iraq Victory, Bombay

KOLA NUTS—50 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston
176 bgs, J A Manton Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston

LAVENDER FLOWERS—46 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Extavia, Alicante
35 bgs, Extavia, Alicante

LAVENDER OIL—1 ck, Bush Aromatic, Inc, Bartlesville Victory, Marseilles

LEMONGRASS OIL—8 dms, Volkart Bros, Hoegh Silvercloud, Cochin
5 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Hoegh Silvercloud, Cochin
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Hoegh Silvercloud, Cochin
12 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Iraq Victory, Cochin
3 bbls, Orbis Products Corp, Anchor Bend, Puerto Barrios
50 cms, H A Sothern, Anchor Bend, Puerto Barrios

LIME OIL—10 cs, Perkins India Traders, Iraq Victory, Bombay

LIQUIDAMBAR—2 dms, Cortez Trading Co, Anchor Bend, Puerto Cortez

MACE—40 cs, A G Dunn, Steel Scientist, Singapore
45 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Alwaki, Rotterdam
99 cs, Catz American Co, Kamerbuch Onnes, Macassar
125 cs, Irving Trust Co, Kamerbuch Onnes, Macassar

MADIOCA STARCH—1,084 bgs, Meredith Simmons & Co, Bowhill, Rio Janeiro

MANACA ROOT—65 bgs, Wm M Allison, Mormacdale, Bahia

MANGROVE BARK—1,200 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Santa Maria, Buenaventura

MENTHOL—350 cs, Metallo Chemical Corp, Mormaclark, Santos
50 cs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Mormaclark, Rio Janeiro

METACRESOL—1 dm, Vasconia, Liverpool

MICA—246 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Exchange, Calcutta
137 cs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Exchange, Calcutta
36 cs, Gillespie & Co, Exchange, Calcutta
25 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Exchange, Calcutta
665 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Exchange, Calcutta
10 cs, Exchange, Calcutta
304 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Bowhill, Rio Janeiro
53 cs, Diamond Drill Carbon Co, Mormacdale, Rio Janeiro
390 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Mormacdale, Rio Janeiro
135 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Mormacdale, Rio Janeiro
75 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Mormacdale, Rio Janeiro
46 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Citadel Victory, Calcutta
400 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Inc, Citadel Victory, Calcutta
137 cs, Citadel Victory, Calcutta
77 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Mormaclark, Rio Janeiro
58 cs, Fabricantes En General, Mormaclark, Rio Janeiro
57 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Mormaclark, Rio Janeiro
114 cs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, American Farmer, London
85 bgs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co, Mormaclark, Rio Janeiro

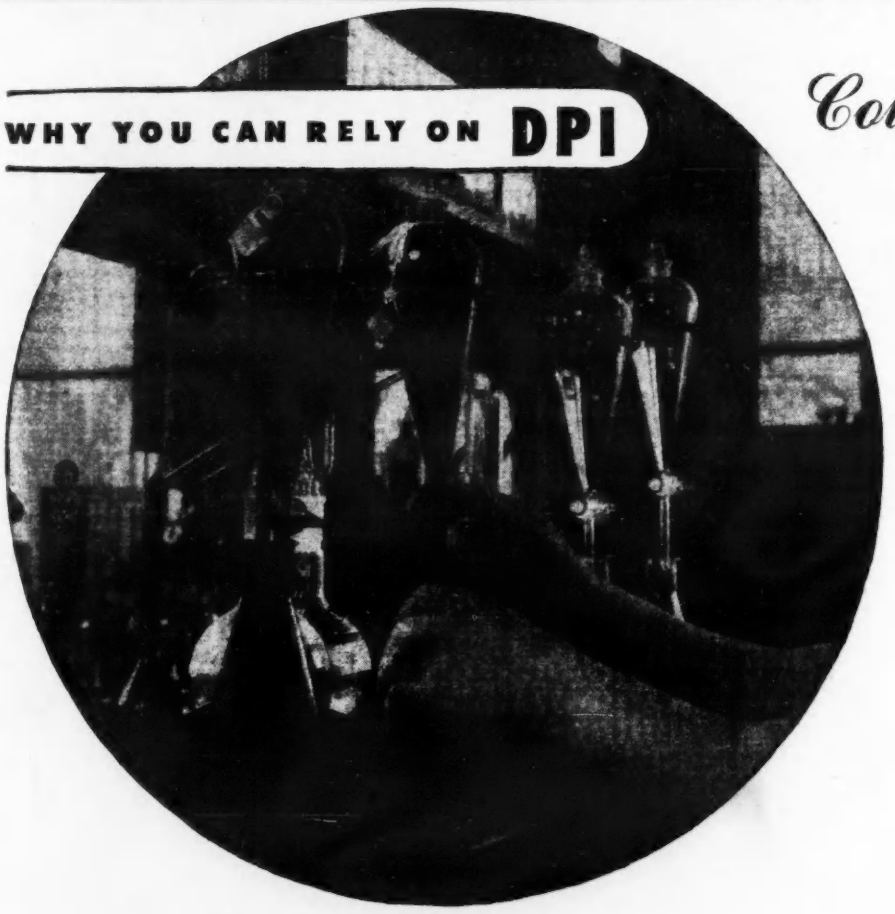
MOLASSES—746,206 gls, Industrial Chemical Co, Voshell, Vita
457 tons, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Salaverry

MONTAN WAX—222 bgs, The Triton Co, Alwaki, Rotterdam

MUSK SEED—18 bgs, Brazilian Warrant Co, Mormaclark, Santos

MUSTARD BRAN—720 bgs, Atlantic Sales Corp, American Farmer, London

MYROBALANS—1,000 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Iraq Victory, Bombay



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**Physicochemical Assay of Vitamin A* by Norris Dean Embree, Industrial & Engineering Chemistry, Analytical Edition, Vol. 13, Page 144, March 15, 1941. Copies on request.

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OLIVE OIL—175 cs, Kirsch Bros, Exchange, Leghorn
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25 cs, F Mosca, Inc, Exchange, Leghorn
250 cs, S Hirsch, Exchange, Leghorn
100 cs, J Ossola, Exchange, Leghorn
200 cs, V Sabella & Co, Exchange, Leghorn
100 cs, Groceries Purchasing Co, Exchange, Leghorn
75 cs, Sausage Mfg Co, Exchange, Leghorn
60 cs, Garofalo Co, Exchange, Leghorn
960 cs, Berullo Import Co, Exchange, Leghorn
517 dms, Extavia, Seville
203 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Extavia, Seville
130 cs, Poone Co, Inc, Iraq Victory, Marseilles

ORANGE PEEL—178 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Coastal Viking, Cape Haitien

ORGANO LEAVES—40 bls, M J Golombeck, Inc, Extavia, Lisbon

ORRISROOT—22 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Exchange, Leghorn

OURICURY WAX—120 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacdale, Bahia
240 bgs, R T French Co, Mormacdale, Bahia
112 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Scania, Bahia
108 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Scania, Bahia
66 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Scania, Bahia
1 bg, Simoniz Co, Inc, Scania, Bahia
62 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Scania, Bahia
63 bgs, E A Bremund Co, Scania, Bahia
112 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Scania, Bahia

PALM OIL—1,080 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ferngulf, Matadi
723 tons, Commodity Prices Stabilization Corp, New Brooklyn, Calabar
100 tons, H R Reinhard, jr, & Co, New Brooklyn, Grand Bassa

PALMAROSA OIL—4 pots, Ungerer & Co, Iraq Victory, Bombay

PAPAIN—43 cs, American Ferment Co, Battle Creek Victory, Mombasa
8 cs, National City Bank, Battle Creek Victory, Mombasa

PAPRIKA—450 bgs, J Navarro, Extavia, Alicante
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Extavia, Alicante
100 bgs, M A Porazzi & Co, Extavia, Alicante
100 bgs, J B Bridle, Extavia, Alicante

PEATMOSS—300 bls, Half Moon Mfg & Trading Co, Alwaki, Rotterdam

PEPPER, BLACK—500 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Exchange, Cochin
232 bgs, Twombly & Co, Exchange, Cochin
16 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Co, Iraq Victory, Bombay
58 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alwaki, Rotterdam

PETITGRAIN OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince
6 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Mormacstar, Montevideo

PETROLEUM OIL—115,825 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd, Hammerfest, Puerto La Cruz
124,636 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
110,333 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawn, Las Piedras
124,706 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Shabonee, Puerto La Cruz
102,567 bbls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, Esso Parkersburg, Caripito
102,497 bbls, California Oil Co, Sullys Hill, Las Piedras
108,294 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Quaker Hill, Caripito
106,671 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Stony Point, Las Piedras
91,450 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Sirehav, Cartagena

PHOSPHATE ROCK—11 cs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Battle Creek Victory, Lourenco Marques

PIMENTO—100 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston
100 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston

POPPYSEED—150 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Paraguay, Copenhagen
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Alwaki, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Alwaki, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Joel Bieler Export & Import Co, Alwaki, Rotterdam
700 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Alwaki, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Inc, Alwaki, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Waico Food Products, Inc, Alwaki, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Catz American Co, Alwaki, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Alwaki, Rotterdam

POTTERS COLORS—6 cks, American Express Co, American Scout, Liverpool

PUMICE, LUMP—200 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Hoegh Silvercloud, Canneto
POWDERED—4 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Hoegh Silvercloud, Canneto

QUARTZ—47 cs, Westrex Corp, Bowhill, Rio Janeiro

QUASSIA CHIPS—540 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,129 bgs, International Products Corp, Bowhill, Buenos Aires
53,214 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Bloomington Victory, Santa Fe

SADDLE SOAP—100 cartons, J J Gavin & Co, American Farmer, London

SAFFRON—1 cs, Villars & Osorio, Alwaki, Antwerp

SAGO FLOUR—1,128 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Steel Scientist, Singapore
1,122 bgs, Steel Scientist, Singapore
570 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Iraq Victory, Singapore

SANDALWOOD—40 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Iraq Victory, Bombay

SANDALWOOD OIL—6 cs, Queen Elizabeth, Southampton

SAPONIN—17 cs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, Valparaiso

SEEDLAC—500 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Citadel Victory, Calcutta
300 bgs, Exchange, Calcutta

SESAME SEED—13 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Las Vegas Victory, Cristobal
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Las Vegas Victory, Cristobal

SHELLAC—250 bgs, Exchange, Calcutta

SIENNA, BURNT—100 bbls, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Exchange, Leghorn

SIMARUBA BARK—26 bls, S B Penick & Co, Santa Monica, Maracaibo

SORVA GUM—141 cs, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Inc, Mormacdale, Belem
12 cs, Herman Weber & Co, Mormacdale, Belem

TANKAGE—2,000 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Bowhill, Montevideo
1,986 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacstar, Montevideo

TANTALITE ORE—100 bgs, Philipp Bros, Richard Rush, Beira

TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Gorman, Eckert & Co, Bowhill, Rio Janeiro
4,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bowhill, Rio Janeiro
600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Mormaclark, Santos
9,698 bgs, Geismar & Co, Mormacstar, Santos

TEAWASTE—1,400 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Iraq Victory, Colombo

THYME OIL—4 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Extavia, Alicante
3 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Extavia, Alicante

TUNG OIL—448,000 lbs, National City Bank, Iraq Victory, Hongkong

UVA URSI LEAVES—417 bgs, C L Huisking & Co, Extavia, Alicante
91 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Extavia, Alicante

VERMICULITE ORE—1,118 tons, Watson, Gerach & Co, Battle Creek Victory, Lourenco Marques

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VETIVER OIL—3 dms, J D Walsh Co, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—1,871 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Battle Creek Victory, Lourenco Marques
1,408 bgs, Bank of New York, Battle Creek Victory, Durban
WITHERITE—500 bgs, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Inc, American Scout, Liverpool
WOOL GREASE—4 dms, Goldschmidt Chemical Corp, American Farmer, London

Baltimore

CHROME ORE—5,000 tons, Philipp Bros, Newberry Victory, Iskenderun
525 tons, J Connor, Citadel Victory, Calcutta
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Peoples National Bank, Alwaki, Rotterdam
350 bls, Half Moon Mfg & Trading Co, Alwaki, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,278 bgs, American Tanners, Ltd, Bowhill, Buenos Aires
3,736 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Bowhill, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—500 bgs, W G Scarlett & Co, Las Vegas Victory, Cristobal
TANKAGE—1,986 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacstar, Montevideo

Boston

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,196 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Bloomington Victory, Santa Fe
SHARK LIVERS—6 bbls, Rex International Corp, Extavia, Lisbon
TEXTILE GUM—60 cks, J P Marston Co, American Scout, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS—1,920 bgs, C Kurz Co, Richard Rush, Beira
1,440 bgs, Keasby & Mattison Co, Richard Rush, Beira
2,928 bgs, Raybestos Manhattan Co, Richard Rush, Beira
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Catz American Co, Alwaki, Rotterdam
CORUNDUM—1,549 bgs, E J Lavino & Co, Battle Creek Victory, Lourenco Marques
CHROME ORE—4,506 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Battle Creek Victory, Beira
697 tons, Frank Samuels & Co, Battle Creek Victory, Lourenco Marques
CRESYLIC ACID—17 dms, T G Cooper & Co, American Scout, Liverpool
112 dms, G A Street & Co, American Scout, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—200 cs, Baetano Sabelli, Exchange, Leghorn
50 cs, Cercicla Bros, Exchange, Leghorn
50 cs, Garofalo Co, Exchange, Leghorn
125 cs, Santo Alloia & Son, Exchange, Leghorn
15 cs, S Lanza, Exchange, Leghorn
50 cs, N Peretta, Inc, Exchange, Leghorn
100 cs, Galvanoni & Nevy Bros, Exchange, Leghorn
100 cs, Vincent Marano, Exchange, Leghorn
25 cs, First National Bank, Exchange, Leghorn
130 cs, Berolio Import Co, Exchange, Leghorn

San Francisco

CHALK—23 cks, Alltransport Agency, Iraq Victory, Genoa
CUTTLEFISH BONES—34 bdls, American Import Co, Iraq Victory, Genoa
OLIVE OIL—450 dms, A Guirlani & Bros, Iraq Victory, Genoa
150 cs, California Importing Co, Iraq Victory, Genoa
75 cs, L A Importing Co, Iraq Victory, Genoa
50 cs, Tana Trading Co, Iraq Victory, Genoa
75 cs, F H Importing Co, Iraq Victory, Genoa
250 cs, Monteverde & Purodi, Iraq Victory, Genoa
100 cs, R Vannucci & Co, Iraq Victory, Genoa
TUNG OIL—364 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Iraq Victory, Hongkong
VANILLA BEANS—82 cs, Bank of America, Iraq Victory, Marseilles

Trade Briefs

Standard Vacuum Oil Company, New York, which has allocated more than $3,250,000 for oil exploration in Australia, has a large number of technicians and much equipment in that country.

Standard Oil Company of Ohio, Cleveland, has acquired most of the outstanding stock of Felmont Corporation, leaseholder of gas and oil producing properties in four states with main offices in New York.

Richfield Oil Company, Los Angeles, has awarded a contract for the construction of an office building and a group of yard buildings to be built near Bakersfield, Calif., on the Kerns Island road.

Griffin Agent for Quaker Oats

Griffin Chemical Company, San Francisco, has been appointed agent in the San Francisco bay area and all of Northern California for the chemicals department of Quaker Oats Company, Chicago.

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Bids Wanted

—Continued from page 4

chasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 172, October 7.

Citric acid, 3,428 bottles, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 131, September 29.

Cork, ground, 14,942 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 161, October 3.

Cyanide, 1,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 1, September 25.

Detergent, colloidal, 5,200 pounds, Department of Justice (Petersburg, Va.) invitation 9-3753, September 29.

Dextrine, yellow, for foundry use, 9,000 pounds, Navy Department (Washington 25, D. C.) negotiation 4523, October 6.

Drugs and chemicals, Veterans Administration (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation A-37, September 25; invitation A-38, September 26.

Engine oil, 93,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 23, October 9.

Ergotamine tartrate injection, 3,312 boxes, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 132, September 29.

2-Ethylhexoic acid, 2,460 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 68, October 1.

Fire extinguisher charges, 25,000, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 10, September 25.

Fuel oil, 28,000 gallons, Army Air Corps (McClellan Field, Calif.) invitation 32, October 8.

Gelatin, edible powder, 200,000 pounds, Navy Department (Washington 25, D. C.) negotiation 4532, September 29.

Grease solvent, 1,500 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 13, September 25.

Hydrofluoric acid, 1,320 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 1, September 25.

Iodized oil, 5,184 bottles, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 127, September 29.

Lacic acid, 9,984 bottles, Army-Navy Medical Procuremen Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 131, September 29.

Lactose, 1,584 bottles, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 131, September 29.

Liming material, as required through December 31, 1948, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 89, September 23.

Nitric acid, 11,520 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631 part 1, September 25.

Oxalic acid, 2,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 1, September 25.

Oxygen, as required through June 30, 1948, Veterans Administration (St. Louis 2, Mo.) invitation 48-26, September 25.

Paint, enamel, 15,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 27, October 10; 2,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Savanna, Ill.) invitation 5, October 5; 2,600 gallons, Post Office Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 993, October 3; 1,200 cans, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 133, September 30; 2,683 gallons, invitation 155, October 2.

Paint, various, 5,000 gallons, Federal Works Agency (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 671-2-23-1, September 23; 1,000 pounds and approx. 300 gallons, Army Quartermaster (West Point, N. Y.) invitation 34, September 24; 4,200 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 135, September 30.

Phosphoric acid, 16,800 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 1, September 25.

Pyrethrum concentrate, 110 gallons, Federal Works Agency (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 709-9-25-1, September 25:

Soap, dry cleaning, 75,000 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 115, October 8; grit, 370,000 cakes, invitation 120, October 9; hand scouring powder, 72,000 pounds, invitation 123, October 9; various, 643 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (Norfolk 1, Va.) invitation 66, September 26; grit hand paste, 12,485 pounds, laundry powder, 17,763 pounds; paste, 30,400 pounds; powder, 17,920 pounds; toilet, 1,472 gallons and 2,123 pounds, Treasury Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-56337-R, September 23.

Soda ash, 1,605,180 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 148, October 1.

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, 1,144,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 36, September 30.

Sodium monofluoracetate, rodenticide, 5,000 packages, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 157, October 1.

Sodium orthosilicate, 466,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 141, September 30.

Starch, laundry, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 147, October 1; 2,650 pounds, Treasury Department (Washington 25, D. C.) invitation 3-W-56334-R, September 23.

Sulphuric acid, 118,575 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 2, September 25.

Sweeping compound, 75,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) negotiation 1631, part 15, September 25.

Toner, brilliant green, 500 pounds, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, invitation BEP-175, September 25; and methyl violet, 5,000 pounds, invitation 176, September 25.

Water repellant, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3, N. Y.) invitation 156, September 26.

Xylene, commercial, 2,200 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 61, September 30.

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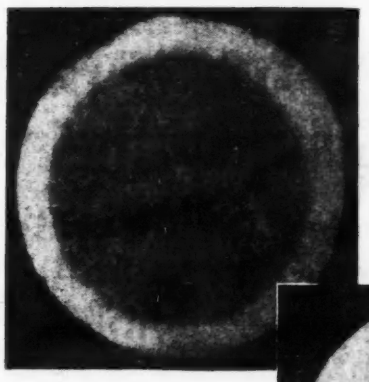
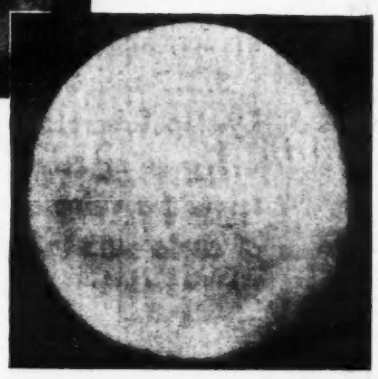
In addition to being U. S. P., Sodium Benzoate produced by Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation is given the *pure milk sediment test* in order to assure absolute cleanliness and highest purity. *Examine these actual photographs:*



LEFT—*Sediment from ordinary U. S. P. Sodium Benzoate.*



RIGHT—*Sediment from Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp., U. S. P. Sodium Benzoate.*

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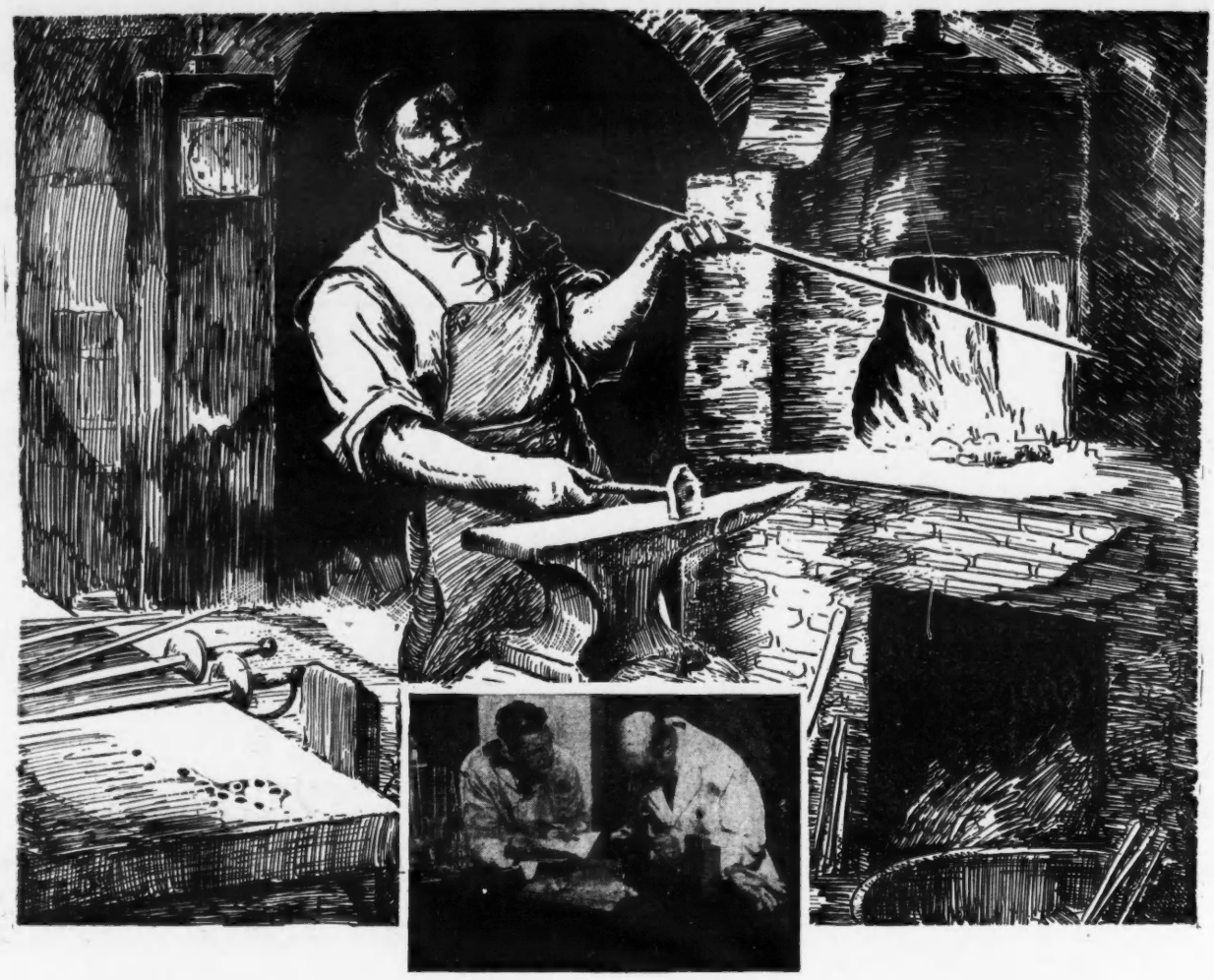

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Condimental botanicals continued their predominently upward movement in prices last week, the market being threaded with shortages that can be replaced only at higher primary market prices in most instances.

Medicinal botanicals moved mainly downward, the declines coming principally in imported goods. Domestic botanics were notable for price firmness that on spot shaped up with the under-sufficient collection reports in the primary market and were in line with the lack of any weakness in the general price structure of home grown drugs.

A few advances were recorded in medicinal items, these being mainly the result of changes in the replacement quotations cabled from the origins. The declines in spot prices traced principally to the development of local competition and the pressure that limited demand for drugs has brought to local trading.

Foreign exchange conditions are certainly no aid to the development of greater import activity on the part of drug dealers. Many cases exist where goods are proposed for export but the inability of importers to solve the exchange problems—which often involve a journey into the dark ways of the black market in foreign exchange—often result in no business being done. Fortunately, the local stocks of foreign goods are not small and arising needs of consumers are cared for in fair shape, provided the volume of demand does not eventually increase sharply.

Domestic primary market reports promise little increase in the available supplies. Short collections of numerous items will remain short because the gathering season is ended. Available labor for gathering of materials still to be obtained is such as to hold little prospect for any large gain in the stocks now in hand. Because of the above situation, the future of the market appears likely to turn on demand.

Balsams

Copaiba—Replacement has eased substantially and goods to arrive were quoted at 65c. per pound. Spot quotations ranged 68c. to 75c. in one quarter and the market was considerably more competitive.

Fir—Canadian balsam was back to $24 per gallon and held firmly thereat in keeping with limited supply and stronger replacement prices. Oregon balsam lacked development, holding steady.

Tolu—The market has turned more competitive and a spot low of $3.60 per pound was reported. The range was to $3.70 and for the time being conditions were more favorable than they had been to buyers for a considerable period of time.

Barks

Cascarilla—Quotations were lower at 42c. to 43c. per pound under a more favorable replacement position and somewhat greater availability of the article in local circles.

Cinchona—Arrivals from Puerto Barios, Guatemala, totaled 1,060 bags during the past week. No further developments anent the situation in the Netherlands East Indies were noted; certainly no large quantities of bark have begun to move from there to here.

Cocillana—Outlook for Fall and Winter trade was considered to be good and at the beginning of the more active seasons of the year, a fair supply of spot goods was in hand on the basis of 45c. to 46c. per pound, which, occasionally, might be shaded slightly.

Sassafras—Reports continued to indicate a fairly satisfactory collection of this article but the general consensus still was that there will not be any important surplus left after consuming requirements have been fully supplied.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended September 12

Chamomile flowers, 35 bags: live and dead insects.

Colombo root, 272 bags: insect filth.

Lily of the Valley root, 4 bales: below N.F. potency.

Mace, 66 cases: filthy; excess debris; live and dead insects.

Nutmegs, 157 bags: wormy and moldy.

Papain, 7 chests: moldy; foreign gums substituted.

Paprika (4 shipments, 5 lots), 850 bags: filthy.

Pepper, black, 100 bags: siftings and pickings.

Pimento, 50 bags: live and dead insects.

Sloe berries, 48 bales: live insects.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Buchu leaves, 5c. per lb.
Fir balsam, Canadian, $1.50 per gal.
Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Gum arabic, sorts, ½c. per lb.
Ipecac root, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, Indian, 5c. per lb.
Guatemalan, 2c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, broken, 2½c. per lb.
China, rolls, select, ½c. per lb.
Cassia buds, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, futures, ¼c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, spot, ¼c. per lb.
futures, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch, yellow, ½c. per lb.
futures, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Mombassa, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Danish, 1½c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprian, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Aloe, Cape, 1c. per lb.
Areca nuts, powdered, 2c. per lb.
Arnica flowers, 25c. per lb.
Corn silk, 2c. per lb.
Goldenseal root, 25c. per lb.
Gum tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon, 15c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 25c. per lb.
Manna flake, small, 15c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $1 per lb.
Tolu balsam, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, bleached, bold, 5c. per lb.
medium, 15c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, ordinary, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, futures, 5c. per lb.
West Indian, spot, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprian, futures, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.9	267.0	267.1	272.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Beans

Vanilla—The undertone of the spot market was very steady and the market supply of these beans was conservative and in very firm hands. Consumers' stocks were fairly satisfactory but it was intimated that some buyers still were short of their actual needs, a condition that followed their reluctance to stock up under the advice of importers who viewed the supply situation with more than concern some time back and so advised their customers.

Berries

Cubeb—Inquiries involved supplies of conservative size and the total of transactions by the close of the week put transactions mainly on a jobbing basis. Stocks were conservative enough to keep prices to a firm position in a market lacking much in the way of competition.

Mountain Ash—No general distribution of this article existed on spot and information concerning the item was that whereas consumption a number of years ago had been large in individual instances, today sales are mainly on the basis of five pound lots. The market was called 75c. to 76c. per pound on the business extant at this time.

Flowers

Arnica—Prices continued to tumble and late last week local quotations were as low as $1.15 to $1.25 per pound, depending on seller and quantity offered in a market where competition has become quiet aggressive.

Chamomile—Demand was mainly for small lots and the market was quiet throughout the past week. Supply was not excessive in size but seemed ample to meet the requirement that consumers sent to the spot market.

Linden—Fair sized supplies found limited interest for consumers of the item. Most current requirements have been covered and the market at present is very quiet. Prices seemed to be fairly steady.

Saffron—Spanish flowers were reported lower at $36 per pound and it was intimated that in a large way, this price might be bettered substantially. Interest in the market continued occasional and was usually confined to single pound lots.

Gums

Aloe—Cape gum turned easier last week and an inside price of 35c. per pound was setup in a market in which demand was not too brisk. Quotations on other varieties of aloe remained unchanged.

Arabic—The market showed revival of price activity when quotations went up to 14½c. to 15c. per pound for spot goods. Ar-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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from New Arrivals

Aconite Root
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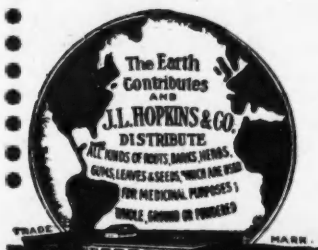
Roman Chamomile Flowers
Coceulus Indicus
Colocynth Pulp
Corn Silk
Horehound Herb
Juniper Berries Handpicked
Kamala
Pale Rose Buds
Tamarinds
Senna Leaves



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rivals during the week totaled 1,150 bags that came here from Port Sudan.

Benzoin—The market was still competitive but prices were not openly reduced further during the past week. However, it was admitted that quoted prices were occasionally subject to shading when business was attractive.

Camphor—Signs of Fall requirements coming to distributors were not lacking last week and the available supply of USP goods was said to be not excessive. Demand for the technical grade was very steady and bulked comparatively large throughout the week.

Karaya—Steady prices seemed to prevail and reserves stocks seemed sufficient to meet the volume of prompt delivery requests reaching this market last week. Arrivals were 81 bags from Bombay, India.

Olibanum—Buying of small lots was very steady and productive of a volume giving full support to open market prices last week. Replacement was reported to be very firm.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—After a period in which prices were slightly unsettled, this item turned firmer and then advanced to bring prices to the level of $1 to $1.05 per pound at the close of last week. Competition was substantially less than it had been—and it was never overly active in recent weeks.

Henbane—Not much activity was reported in this item but its price position on spot remained very steady and little tendency toward competitive shading of the quoted market could be found locally. An arrival of 20 bales from Alexandria, Egypt, was reported.

Lobelia—Some accumulation of supplies has resulted in undertones becoming somewhat easier although price declines have yet to be extended further. Within moderate limits, it was still a market favorable for consumer trading.

Marjoram — Chilean material was advanced to 10¼c. to 10¾c. per pound of spot deliveries and to 10c. to 10½c. for future arrivals.

Sage—Spot Cyprian leaves were higher at 14c. to 14½c. per pound, but good quality goods in future position stood fractionally lower at 14½c. to 15c. Other varieties of the material lacked quotable change.

Uva Ursi—Prices continued to be steady despite the arrival of 508 bags of the leaves, coming from Alicante, Spain.

Miscellaneous

Areca—Although replacement cost has not changed, the spot price position became unsettled last week as competition increased and forced quotations down to the basis of 22c. to 23c. per pound for powdered and 18c. to 19c. for whole material. An arrival of 80 bags from Colombo was noted.

Corn Silk—Recent price unsettlement continued to increase its influence on competition and quotations dropped to the basis of 30c. to 32c. per pound during the past week. Supply was of assistance in broadening the competitive approach to the spot market.

Lycopodium—The rise in price was short lived. Recession of inquiry quickly returned quotations to the basis of $2.50 to $2.75 per pound at which point the market remained very quiet throughout the past week.

Manna—Small flake was slightly lower at 70c. to 75c. per pound, thus continuing the competitive jockeying for price position noted in the spot market during the past several weeks.

Papain—Prices retained the recent advance and closed in strong position last week despite the arrival of 51 cases of the article originating at Mombassa.

Quassia—Importation of 540 bags of this article from Kingston, Jamaica, brought no change in going market prices on the spot.

Roots

Aletris—Collections have not been all that had been hoped for and it now seems unlikely that prices will be moved much further in favor of buyers when major demand shall be renewed. Dealers usually took a very steady view on the market for this item.

Blood—Buyers will not find an oversupply of this item in the hands of dealers when demand shall be resumed on a major basis. The at present inactive market was declared to be very firm in price.

Goldenseal — Sellers were able to offer slightly more new crop merchandise last week and prices softened and then declined to the basis of $8 to $8.25 per pound for whole and $8.50 to $8.75 for powdered merchandise.

Ipecac—The market was slightly firmer and prices were up to the basis of $5.25 to $5.30 per pound. Smaller imports this year are having a strengthening effect on the

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CRUDE DRUGS

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KINO

38

Gum kino first used in medicine was not the gum which is official today. Dr. Fothergill, patron of economic botany, in 1757, received from the river Gambia, West Africa, a drug described as a rare sort of Dragons Blood. He discussed its properties under the name *Gummi rubrum astringens Gambiense.* In the Mandingo language, it was called *Kano.*

By 1811, African *kino* disappeared and the East India Company brought a related species of gum to London from India. It was identified as *Pterocarpus Marsupium* Roxburgh, which is official today and closely allied to the kino tree of tropical Africa.

Our Almanach

Sept. 22, 1692—Eight witches hanged, Salem, Mass.
Sept. 24, 1789—U. S. Supreme Court established.
Sept. 15, 1513—Balboa discovered Pacific ocean.
Sept. 28, 1947—Daylight Saving time ends.

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CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS
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local situation especially since prices at the origin show no weakness now.

Rhubarb—The item was still unsettled as to price position but no change in open market quotations was reported last week. Competition was prominently a part of transactions and the tendency of sellers was to shade when inquiries were for attractive quantities.

Seeds

Anise—Mexican seed was advanced to 26c. to 26½c. per pound under an increase in demand for that item. Chinese star anise appeared to be steadier as quoted at 13½c. to 14c., the decline having ceased. Syrian seed was steadier at the late rise.

Cardamom—Bold bleached seed was lower at $1.55 to $1.60 per pound and some medium bold was quoted as low at $1.35 to $1.40. Decorticated seed was higher at $1.15 to $1.20 for Indian and $1.12 to $1.15 for Guatemalan material.

Coriander—Argentine seed in future position was fractionally higher at 7¼c. to 7¾c. per pound. Moroccan futures were on a firm basis at 9c. to 9½c.

Flea—Black seed from France was firm at 45c. to 46c. per pound despite the arrival of 50 bags from Marseilles. Imports of Indian blonde seed totaled 100 bags from Bombay from which port also came 2,065 bags of husks. It would appear that the French producers are overlooking an opportunity to revive traffic in black material by not solving the problem of removing the husks and beginning competition in that article with the produce of India, the latter traffic having assumed large proportions of late.

Mustard—Hail hit the Montana mustard fields recently and if for no other reason it seems likely that the government estimate of Montana mustard seed production this year will be too large. Europe was inquiring for Montana seed last week. Dutch yellow was fractionally higher at 17½c. to 18c. per pounds for spots, and futures were up to 18½c. to 19c.

Poppy—Dutch seed on spot was advanced to 24c. to 24½c. per pound while futures were up to 21½c. to 22c. Other varieties lacked quotable change.

Spices

Cassia—Broken Batavia cassia was sharply higher at 19c. to 19½c. per pound. China buds were up to 24c. to 25c. And selected China rolls went higher to 11½c. to 12c.

Clove—Zanzibar spice was raised to 16¼c. to 16¾c. per pound but Madagascan material failed to strengthen or change.

Ginger—Price tendency in African root was upward, according to quotations received from London. Spot quotations went to 12½c. to 14c. per pound, considered attractive when compared with the London market.

Nutmegs—West Indian material dropped to the basis of 52c. to 52½c. per pound and competition was more active. East Indian nutmegs afloat were reduced sharply to 50c. to 51c.

Los Angeles, Sept. 18.—Demand for futures continues to be good, with prices generally lower than they had been in the spring. Ruling prices are:—

Marjoram—French type, 45c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 28c. per pound for lots said to contain less than 12 percent stems.

Savory—French type, 60c. per pound.

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Thyme—French type, 70c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Perfume Evaluation Seminar Offered by Columbia Univ.

The college of pharmacy of Columbia University, New York, is offering a nontechnical seminar on the evaluation and appreciation of perfumes. It will be conducted by A. L. van Ameringen, of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., New York, who will discuss many of the problems connected with the selection of perfumes for extracts, toilet waters and perfumed toiletries.

The seminar will consist of six two-hour sessions, to be held on Wednesday evenings from eight to ten, commencing on October 8. Enrollment is open to those engaged in the perfume and toiletries industry, and application forms may be obtained from the registrar of the college of pharmacy.

Wm. S. Merrell Co. Advances A. F. Mackner

William S. Merrell Company, drug manufacturer, Cincinnati, has appointed Arnold F. Mackner central division manager to succeed Fred C. Schuler, who recently was named assistant sales manager in charge of distribution. Mr. Mackner will direct sales in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, with headquarters in Cleveland.

N.Y. Aromatics Moves Office

New York Aromatics Corporation has moved its executive offices to 5 Beekman street, New York 7. The manufacturing plant, from which all merchandise is shipped and to which containers should be returned, is Kalmach Products, Ltd., Highbridge, N. J.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A steadier tone was noted in both the essential oils and aromatic chemicals fields last week, as prices showed less inclination to slide downward and for the first time in several months the price index for these markets was unchanged from the previous week.

Only four products among the essential oils were lower in price. The aromatic chemicals group lacked changes. This was an unusually small number of essential oils declines when examined against the much greater number of decreases that had been reported in the recent past.

The only major decline affected lavender flower, French, 38-42 percent ester. The product dropped $1.25 because French imports this season are just about flooding the market. The three other decreases were only minor ones.

There were no products advanced in either group, although most dealers were expecting a sharp rise in the price of dillweed at any time. A poor domestic yield, coupled with high costs of importation, was expected to cause the domestic product to soar shortly.

Essential oil dealers were pleased to note that the import situation is in excellent condition. Large volume shipments of numerous products have been arriving steadily and the South and Central American exporters have been especially active. A few products still could not be imported and some others were considered too costly to bring into the country under prevailing charges, but for the most part the import situation appeared better than it has been in some time.

Some aromatic chemicals were still difficult as to supply and dealers said they had only enough stock on hand to fill moderate orders. The difficulty in that field seemed to be mainly labor troubles and lack of certain raw materials. The situation, however, was far from critical, and did not affect any great number of products.

Most dealers reported that business was continuing its gradual post-Labor Day upswing and there were also satisfying orders from Christmas buyers and those in the pickling and medicinal preparations industries.

It was generally accepted that inventories are now at a low level, but those in the trade were not expecting them to be refilled by the kind of heavy buying that characterized the war years. One dealer has even gone on record in opposition to that type of buying, warning that buyers will do better to buy only when and as they need replenishments. Most purchasers seem to be following that advice and are showing hesitation towards building up too-large stockpiles.

Just what the winter season will bring forth was difficult to determine, and while some dealers were reluctant to make predictions, others ventured optimistic opinions that the coming months will see further increases in activity and a generally healthier tone in both essential oils and aromatics.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, Russian, USP, 50c. per lb.
Lavender flower oil, French, 38-42 percent ester, $1.25 per lb.
Origanum oil, Spanish, 10c. per lb.
Spruce oil, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.6	152.6	161.8	202.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Angelica—The root oil last week was still being quoted at $120 to $225 a pound, which was the same as the previous listing. Many dealers reported that they were not stocking the product because its high price makes sale of it difficult.

Anise—The Russian USP was said to be in an excellent position last week both as to supply and demand. Because of the abundance of the product, prices fell off 50c. a pound. A new price of $3.25 a pound was reported on the inside. An outside price of $3.75 was established for the first time in some weeks.

Birchtar—The crude oil was still in short supply last week because only meager imports are being received from Russia, and these were said to be of poor quality. Some dealers said that the oil was of such a low grade that they were refusing to stock it. The price range of 95c. to $1.76 was unchanged.

Cajeput—Both the technical and redistilled were unchanged as to price last week, and several dealers stated that they had no stocks of the product. The prices they are forced to ask for the oil, they said, are so high as to make it unprofitable to handle it.

Cananga—This oil was unchanged last week as to price as well as to supply and demand. One drum of the product was reported arriving in New York from Port au Prince, Haiti.

Citronella—This product was reported to be in good supply last week, and 63 drums of it arrived in New York, 57 from Singapore and the balance from Colombo.

Clove—Madagascar's production of clove oil during 1947 was recently estimated at 30 metric tons, the export surplus for the same period being estimated also at 30 metric tons. From January through April, 1947, exports totaled 171 metric tons, in comparison with 331 metric tons during the entire year 1946. According to reports received in Washington, the area devoted to cloves in 1947 was estimated at 20,000 hectares, or 5,000 hectares less than in the preceding year. Exports of the oil from Madagascar to the United States from January through April, 1947, were valued at 20,139,000 francs.

Coriander—The price range of $17 to $25 a pound was unchanged for this oil during the period under review. Several dealers reported that they were not stocking the product because of its high price. Some offerings were being made by Russia but many dealers felt that the prices were too high to make it worth their while to handle the oil.

Cypress—The $11 to $15 price range for this oil was unaffected last week and the product was reported out of stock by several dealers.

Dillseed—Demand for this product was said to be good but spasmodic, and some dealers reported that they were not handling it. The price range remained at $4.25 to $7.

Dillweed—This product is expected to be considerably below normal as to supply because of the difficulties with the crop. The early crop was struck by unfavorable weather and the later plantings were also affected, with the result that the crop is about 40 per cent below what it should be. This situation was expected to have its influence on prices although dealers last week reported that so far the range was unchanged. A strong market is expected for the product, however, and it was thought to be only a matter of time before prices go up. Some quarters reported that attempts were made to ease the poor yield by importing the oil from Europe. This was the first time this had been done since the war and while importers here were pleased to note that the oil was of high quality and arrived in good quantity, the cost of bringing it into the country was so high that it could not compete favorably against the American product.

Erigeron—This oil was said to be in poor demand last week and some dealers reported that they were not handling it because the few requests for it made it unprofitable to do so. It was still being quoted at $2.30 to nominal.

Eucalyptus—Production of this oil by Spain is now back to pre-war levels, according to information received here during the week. In the first half of 1947 that country sent 8,960 pounds of the oil to the United States. The shipments were valued at $8,485. Exports from Australia were also at a high level during the first half of the year, according to United States government reports.

Fennel—A total of 1,102 pounds of this oil came into the United States from Spain between January and July of this year, according to government reports. The shipments were valued at $2,707.

Juniper—Spain sent $4,511 worth of this oil to the United States during the first half of this year. This represented 11,534 pounds, and dealers here were encouraged by the quantity of the shipments as they indicated revived and steady trade with Spain in the future.

Lavender Flower—The French, 38-42 percent ester, was reported down in price by $1.25 a pound last week as imports arrived in excellent quantity and the demand for the oil could not absorb the supply. The new inside figure is $7, while the outside remains unchanged at $10.15.

Lemongrass—Lessened production of the oil in Madagascar this year was reported

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

recently. The area under cultivation was placed at only 8,000 hectares, as compared to 10,000 last year. Madagascar's production of lemongrass oil during 1947 was recently estimated at 30 metric tons. From January through April of this year, exports of the oil amounted to 8.8 metric tons, as compared with a total of 45 metric tons during the entire year of 1946. Thirty-eight drums of the oil arrived in New York last week from India and Brazil.

Lime—There were no reported changes in the price range for this product during the week and supply and demand were about the same. Ten cases of the oil reached New York from Bombay.

Mandarin—Neither the Brazilian nor the Italian oils was affected as to price last week, although some dealers reported that they had no stocks of the Italian because the lower price of the Brazilian oil was pushing the Italian product out of the market. Dealers were of the opinion that the Brazilian would not entirely replace the Italian oil, but they pointed out that it has taken away a great deal of the market. Some users still prefer the Italian, it was said, and are willing to pay the higher prices for it. This preference was noted in spite of the fact that the Italian oil has of late been of a rather poor quality.

Olibanum—Supply of this product was reported good during the period under review, although dealers said that demand, largely from soap manufacturers, was only spotty. The price range of $6.25 to $10.50 was unchanged.

Origanum—A decrease of 10c. a pound was noted for the Spanish last week on the inside of the range, while there were no changes on the outside. Some dealers reported that they had no stocks of the product. The price range is $3.15 to $3.50.

Palmarosa—A New York importer last week reported the arrival of four pots of this oil from Bombay. There were no reported price changes for the product and the supply and demand pictures were about the same.

Patchouli—This oil has recently become a particularly important trade item of the Seychelles Islands, which rely for a large part of their income on the export of essential oils. During the first half of this year, the islands sent 2,903 pounds of the oil to the United States. The shipments were valued at $65,370. During all of last year the United States received 6,965 pounds of the oil from the islands, at a value of $481,953.

Pennyroyal—No fluctuations in the price range for this oil were reported during the period under review and the product was said to be in about the same position as to supply and demand. During the first half of this year, 1,102 pounds of the oil, valued at $3,829, were received in this country from Spain, according to recent information from Washington.

Petitgrain — Three drums of this oil reached New York from Port au Prince, Haiti, during the week, but otherwise the market for the product was featureless.

Pinenecdle—Prices for the Canadian, Siberian and Swiss oils were unchanged during the week past, and some dealers reported that they were without supplies of the Canadian and Swiss.

Rosemary—Among the importations from Spain, as trade increased with that coun-

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try during the first half of this year, were 474 pounds of this oil, valued at $1,278.

Sage—A total of 500 pounds of the oil, valued at $728, came into this country from Spain during the first half of the year, it has been reported.

Spruce—Fluctuations were reported in both the inside and outside prices of this product during the period under review. The inside went down from $2.40 to $2.25 and the outside figure rose from $2.65 to $2.75. One major dealer reported that for the first time in some months he was again offering the product, as the supply situation took a turn for the better. Demand for the oil so far has been light, although dealers feel that requests for it will increase and are looking for a pickup at any time now.

Thyme—Spain sent 6,859 pounds of this oil to the United States during the first half of 1947, according to government statistics just received. The shipments were valued at $15,660. During the week seven drums of the oil arrived in New York from Alicante, Spain.

Ylang Ylang—The price structure for this product remained the same during the period under review and the oil was said to be in about the same situation as to supply and demand. In Madagascar the area under ylang ylang cultivation was recently placed at only 1,500 hectares, as compared to 1,800 hectares that were under cultivation last year. Madagascar's production of the oil during 1947 was recently estimated at 22 metric tons, the 1947 export surplus amounting to the same figure. From January through April of this year, exports totaled 8.3 metric tons, in comparison with 56 metric tons during the entire year of 1946.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellal—This product was still scarce on the market last week, with a number of dealers reporting that they were without stocks of it. The price range, however, was unaffected.

Coumarin—A slight easing of the supply situation for this item was reported last week, after the product had been in short supply for some time because of labor and raw materials difficulties. It was still being quoted at $2.75.

Hydroxycitronellal—With an abundant supply of citronella available, this derivative was on the market in large quantities last week and the supply far exceeded the demand. There were no further decreases in the $6.50 to $7.50 price range, however, and dealers hoped that the price slide had been checked.

Vanillin—The supply for the various vanillin products was still somewhat tight last week, and dealers could not predict when it would ease. There were no reported changes in the price range, however.

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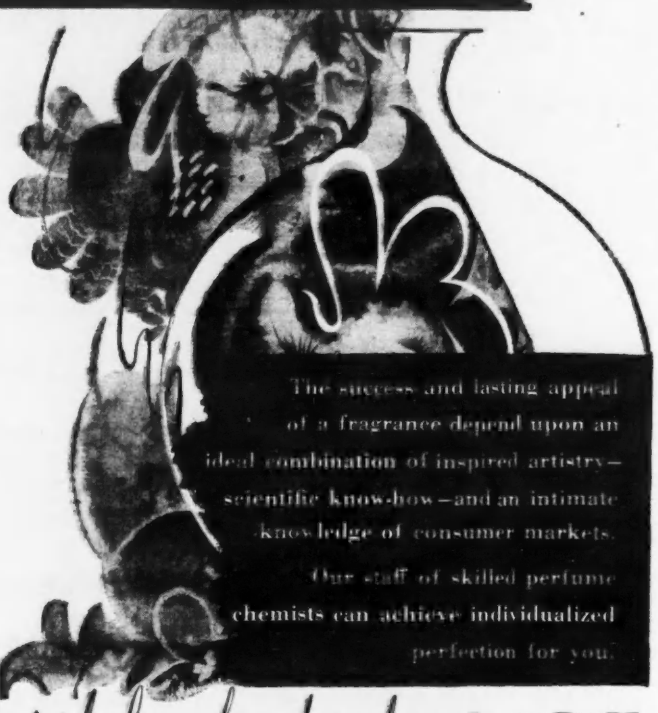

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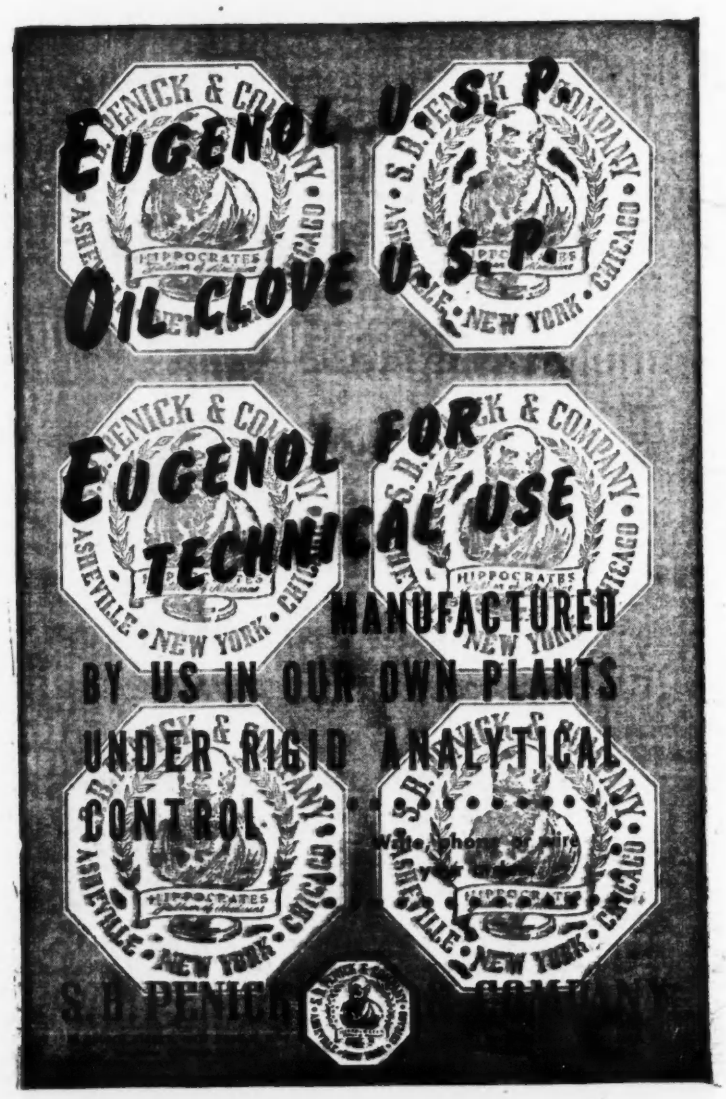

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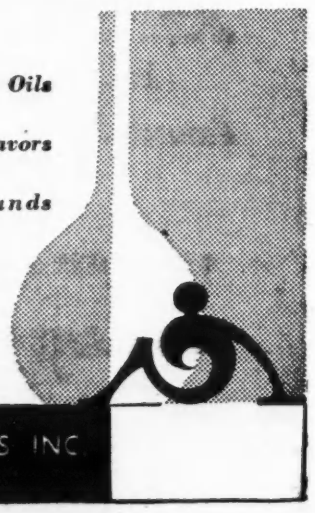

Petroleum Derivatives

Demand for petroleum products continued heavy and in excess of last year. A tight market situation prevailed throughout the industry and shipping was hampered by lack of sufficient transportation facilities. This accounted for a general scarcity of petroleum aromatic and aliphatic solvents. The aromatics were not in free supply, and some producers were hard pressed to meet requirements on order for xylol and toluol, while other producers were in a position to meet the demand and make their production flexible accordingly. Aliphatic solvents were tight due to the conditions mentioned above, but rubber solvent and V. M. & P. naphtha were particularly short because refinery schedules did not permit sufficient fractionation of these particular cuts.

Petroleum waxes were under very heavy demand against short supply from all sources. The wax paper coating and food packaging industries accounted for some 80 percent of the demand for fully refined paraffin wax. Going into this same end use were considerable quantities of microcrystalline waxes for blending with the refined paraffin, as well as their being used alone in paper lamination. Prices were firm. Scale wax was in somewhat less demand. Ways of increasing production were being studied, together with prospecting for new sources of crude which will yield high wax returns, the development of new types, new processes, and generally improve the supply.

Propane and butane were in short supply last week due not only to lack of pressure vessels and other facilities for shipping and storage, but also because there was a real shortage of the material. Demand for butane was being stepped up in view of the approaching Winter months when butane is alkylated from a four to an eight carbon atom chain and put in gasoline to increase volatility as an aid to quick starting. Propane was selling at various levels. Both light fractions were priced at 5½ cents per gallon at the California refineries, 4 cents per gallon in the Midwest, and prices in the east were unsettled, being definitely higher than posted prices.

At least five oil producers reduced prices at various points along the Eastern seaboard, after having raised them in July, to the old level. This was done in order to meet competition in these areas arising from a price policy of a major producer in which prices were held constant. Spot market conditions in the principal refining areas east of the Rocky Mountains were quite tight on gasolines and fuel oils.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—The market picture remained essentially static last week with respect to supply and demand for aromatic and partial aromatic petroleum solvents. Prices held firm. Inventories were kept low by strong demand. Some producers reported that their production of toluol and xylol were sufficient to keep up with demand, and indicated a fairly flexible position with respect to the amount they could produce. Other producers, by virtue of crudes available to them were expressly limited in their production output and capable of taking care of only a limited demand.

Partial aromatic solvents blended or cut in aromatic aliphatic combinations to give desired solvency and boiling range characteristics were is good demand under a supply situation of fair availability and reasonably prompt shipment.

Cleaners Naphtha—Prices on cleaners naphtha were fairly stable and not expected to rise in view of the price reductions on other distillates designed to meet competition in various areas. Supplies were fair under strong demand.

Lacquer Diluent—Lacquer diluents of both the benzol and toluol types were in continuing strong demand from the lacquer industry as sales of industrial lacquer finishes continued strong. Considerable quantities of heptane were going into lacquer diluents. Prices remained firm.

Mineral Spirits—Supplies of mineral spirits were mainly being hampered in delivery by lack of sufficient transportation facilities, particularly in the Midwest area. Prices held firm under strong demand and large volume production.

Rubber Solvent—Rubber solvent continued to be a relatively scarce solvent last week because of the heavy demand, plus the fact that the amount of this material being fractionated was not as heavy as could be, because of the current trend of refinery schedules. Automobile passenger car tires were being produced during the first half of this year at a rate of 18 percent above last year's production. Rubber output in all directions was generally up, creating a heavier demand for rubber solvent.

Stoddard Solvent—Stoddard solvent continued to carry a premium in many quarters over mineral spirits, while in other areas the price structure was identical. In Los Angeles both were being offered at 10.8 cents per gallon in tankcars.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—A generally tight supply position on this low solvency aliphatic solvent of fast evaporation rate was characteristic of the market last week. Supplies were not being fractionated fast enough to keep up with the demand and shipments were being hampered by the transportation problem which seriously affects the entire petroleum industry. Prices were unchanged.

Lighter Fractions

Propane and butane were in relatively short supply last week because of a lack of sufficient material and because of insufficient special shipping facilities. With the approaching Winter months near at hand, butane demand was tending toward a greater demand for stepping up the volatility of gasoline for quick starting characteristics. Usually for this purpose it is alkylated from four to eight carbon atom chains.

Propane and butane were selling in the California area at 5½ cents per gallon at the refineries, in the Midwest the price schedule was roughly 4 cents per gallon. In the East the price structure was somewhat uncertain. Listed prices were 6½ cents per gallon, but no material was offered at that price, and the Eastern price structure was more on the order of 8 to 10 cents per gallon.

Gasoline and Fuel Oils

On the Eastern Seaboard, the policy of a major producer on holding the line on prices has had the effect of causing certain other suppliers who had advanced prices around July on gasolines, fuel oils and other light distillates, to reduce prices meeting competition. Last week saw five producers drop prices in various areas to the old level. The drop in most cases amounted to ½ cent per gallon on gasolines and approximately 0.4 cents per gallon on fuel oils. The exact price, it was stated would vary according to the locality.

Imported last week from Curacao were 10,000 barrels of fuel oil.

Spot market conditions for gasolines and fuel oils at all the principal refining areas east of the Rocky Mountains were generally tight.

Fuel oil and Diesel oil import quotas were fixed by Uruguay for the second half of 1947. These quotas were set at 98,000 tons of fuel oil and 3,000 tons of Diesel oil, according to a decree of July 9.

Waxes

An expanding demand for petroleum waxes was reported to be exerting pressure on the ingenuity of research, production and marketing men of the industry. Under heaviest demand was the fully refined paraffin wax which was still under export controls. Supplies were being allocated by most producers to their domestic customers on a quota basis.

Prices held firm on microcrystalline waxes, the demand for which was rapidly expanding as new users continued to be developed faster than production could be pushed. A sufficient supply of the necessary type crudes for making microcrystalline waxes was lacking and new crude sources were being prospected. The greatest demand for paraffin wax of the fully refined type was coming from the wax paper industry and the food packaging industry which use waxed cartons for such items as frozen foods. Microcrystalline waxes were in heavy demand for blending with paraffin wax in these same end uses, and for coating and impregnating paper. They were also being used alone for paper laminating. This type of end use was estimated to account for 80 percent of the demand.

While major wax producers were intensely trying to increase output, a watchful eye had to be maintained on the price structure which has been kept down lower than the proportionate rises on other petroleum products. This was so because of the competitive position of waxes with synthetic materials.

The use of waxes in emulsified forms as water repellent treatments for fabrics and other surfaces, and as a coating for vegetables to prevent loss of freshness has created new demands. Petroleum waxes, being subject to competitive research has caused efforts to be directed toward improved manufacturing processes, increased refining facilities, and developments in the efficient use of old-type waxes along with the development of new types and new processes.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Imports of crude oil last week were received from the ports of Carapela, Los Piedras, Port La Cruz, and Cartagena. These imports totaled 987,049 barrels.

A West coast petroleum company expressed the opinion that the West coast petroleum producing area cannot expect to remain self sufficient in petroleum supplies and that crude oil would have to be imported in ever increasing quantities. While production during the first half of 1947 was the highest in history, with daily output on the increase, the demand was beginning to exceed supply. To assist in the general transportation problem and to meet the demands of further exports, two western oil producing companies have increased their available tankers by purchasing some 40 additional ones, with a still larger fleet contemplated.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 6 totaled 226,154,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 228,281,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represented a decrease of 2,127,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 2,091,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 36,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline-bearing stocks, totaled 5,254,000 barrels, a decrease of 98,000 barrels from the previous week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Protective Coatings Materials

A quiet tone keynoted the protective coatings materials market last week, as the price structure for the majority of products stood fast in the wake of recent major advances for zinc pigments and earth colors.

There was some activity in black pigments, however, as a leading supplier of carbon black announced a 3/10c. per pound increase for the uncompressed, channel grade. Although other producers were expected to meet the increase shortly, an official statement by a major distributor during the week indicated that that company would make no further price changes during the fourth quarter for ordinary rubber grades of channel and furnace black. It was pointed out, at the same time, that the price of natural gas, from which carbon black is made, is on the upswing and that new gas contracts call for price boosts to become effective at the first of the year. Until the full effect of the increased costs has been determined, the statement said, that company will take no action on 1948 price schedules.

Other prime pigments were substantially unchanged during the week, although paint manufacturers were said to be finding increasing difficulty in locating lead stocks. The tightening of lead supplies was attributed to the increase in battery production. Demand for all lead pigments, meanwhile, continued intense, with calls for white leads leading the rest. Lithopone, at the same time, was still in great demand, and no letup was expected, at least, through the fourth quarter.

Talc producers continued to report heavy buying pressure as production still lagged behind demand. Good business was reported by pyrophyllite suppliers from the ceramics and rubber industries, although paint and insecticide manufacturers were said to have eased their demand somewhat. Nevertheless, one firm reported that total tonnage for the year thus far has exceeded the 1946 figure, which was in turn above the 1945 totals.

Of interest in the synthetic resins market were announcements by two leading producers, one concerning an improvement in cyclized chlorinated rubber supplies and the other introducing two new products on the market—a modified alkyd resin and a non-drying, oil—modified, plasticizing alkyd resin.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
181.0	181.0	179.8	154.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—The price structure of this pigment was firm last week, as supply and demand factors held at previous levels. Current quotations of the ceramic grade call for 26c. to 27½c. per pound, bags, carloads, works, and 28c. to 28½c. per pound, l.c.l., same basis. Paint grade quotations are 27½c. to 31c. per pound, carloads, same basis, and 28¼c. to 32¾c. per pound, l.c.l.

Black, Bone—Although a major producer of carbon blacks last week upped his price of the uncompressed channel material and other producers are expected to follow suit, the price structure of the bone product was firm during the week and no changes were anticipated. Supply was said to be good and demand was described as normal.

Black, Carbon—A leading supplier of this pigment announced a 3/10c. per pound price increase for the uncompressed grade of channel black last week. Although no action was taken by other producers during the week, it was expected that they would shortly announce a similar increase. Demand for channel black still was said to be outpacing production, but interest in furnace black was reported to have abated somewhat during the week. At the same time, a leading carbon black manufacturer announced that prices on ordinary rubber grades of channel and furnace black will be maintained during the fourth quarter. The uncompressed, regular channel black was quoted at 7 4/10c. to 7½c. per pound, for carload lots, f.o.b. works.

Brown, Sienna—Imported last week from Leghorn were 100 barrels of burnt sienna. Market-wise, the situation was unchanged.

Cobalt Pigments—Imported last week from Antwerp were 165 casks of cobalt fines, 643 casks of the metal and 215 casks of cobalt oxide.

Iron Oxides—This section of the market was firm last week at the higher price level. The supply situation was substantially unchanged, with both Persian Gulf and Spanish oxides still short and no indication in the market of an early easing of the shipping bottleneck. Imports of iron oxide during the week totaled 1,120 bags from London and 10 casks from Liverpool.

Lead Pigments—The expected siphoning off of lead from pigment manufacturers began to develop last week as battery producers made greater demands on existing stocks in stepping up their production. Lead supplies for pigment production were expected to tighten as the year continued. Meanwhile, demand for all lead materials was still said to be intense, particularly for white leads. No changes in price were anticipated.

Lithopone—Despite the admitted future threat to the consumption of this material by the long-awaited increase in titanium production, demand for lithopone last week by protective coatings producers was still intense. It was expected that calls would continue heavy, at least, through to the end of the year. Because of the intense demand, output still failed to meet all current requirements. Prices were steady.

Strontium-Calcium Sulphide—The market position of this material was unchanged during the week, with quotations for the phosphorescent material ranging from $2.50 to $2.85 per pound in drums, f.o.b. works.

Fillers and Extenders

Chalk—Imports of precipitated chalk were registered at 300 bags from Liverpool last week. This section of the market was without feature during the week. Supply, demand and prices all remaining on a par with previous weeks.

China Clay—Imports of this material last week totaled 71 bags from London. No fluctuation in the market condition of this product was noted during the period under review.

Gypsum—Imported last week were 3,010 tons of gypsum from Walton. The market was firm throughout the week, with supply and demand at previous levels and price quotations steady.

Pumice—Shipments of both the lump and powdered material last week amounted to 204 bags from Canneto. Quotations held steady at previous listings and supply and demand factors were unchanged.

Pyrophyllite—Although business from the ceramics and rubber industries continued good, major suppliers last week reported a mild slump in demand from paint and insecticide manufacturers. The decline in interest by insecticide producers was said to be seasonal, however, and it was expected that activity from this quarter would resume in December and January. It was believed that the slumping demand from paint suppliers was due mainly to the new paint formulas adopted by some large companies, formulas which have omitted the use of pyrophyllite. However, one leading pyrophyllite producer pointed out that total tonnage for that company this year has exceeded the figure for 1946, which in turn was higher than that of the previous year. Prices were firm last week and supplies were abundant. Quotations were as follows: —standard, 200 mesh, bulk, $11 per ton, carlots; standard, 325 mesh, bulk, $14 per ton, carloads; No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, $9.50 per ton, carload quantities; insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, $9 per ton, carlots, rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, $7 per ton, carloads, and rubber grade, 230 mesh, bulk, $12 per ton, carlots. Prices in paper bags were quoted $2 to $2.50 per ton higher.

Talc—Intense demand in this section for all grades continued to exceed production last week. Major suppliers were still said to be limiting business to regular contract customers in the domestic market. Price quotations were firm during the week, although it was believed in some quarters that an upward revision of the price structure would be necessary if labor costs rose. Current listings call for $21 to $24.50 per ton for the domestic, ordinary ground product, f.o.b. New York mills; $22 to $30 per ton for the California grade; $14 to $17.50 per ton for the Vermont product; $24 to $28 per ton for the domestic, fibrous, New York, off-color ground material; $21 to $24.50 per ton for the 88.95 to 99.95 percent ground product, and $25 to $30 per ton for the 98 to 99.5 percent ground material. All quota-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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SPECIFICATIONS

	Max.	Min.	Typical Analysis
Specific Gravity 15.5C	0.855	0.845	0.852
Refractive Index 20C	1.477	1.472	1.474
Unpolymerized Residue	2.5%		1.2%
ASTM Distillation			
Initial B. P.		170C	170C
5%		173C	174C
95%	185C		182C

PROPERTIES

Solvent Power
Kauri Butanol: Approximately 70.
Aniline Point: Approximately 10C.
Mixed Aniline Point: (N-Heptane) Approximately 33C.
Flash Point: Approximately 118F (Open Cup).

USES

CROSBY DIPENTENE is used as a special thinner for paints and varnishes, especially as an anti-skinning agent, also as a solvent in reclaiming rubber, as a diluent in perfumes, solvent for certain insecticides, in the manufacture of polyterpenes, synthetic resins and other chemical products.

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tions are bag prices, f.o.b. works, and the range includes carload and l.c.l. listings. The total output of talc, pyrophyllite and soapstone in California during 1946, as reported by that state's Division of Mines, was 74,146 net tons worth $945,294, as compared with 65,202 tons worth $922,682 in 1945.

Synthetic Resins

The generally expanding character of this section of the market was highlighted last week by announcements of two major producers, one concerning the improved supply situation of a long-standing resin and the other introducing two new resins on the market.

A leading producer of cyclized chlorinated rubber reported during the week that production of that material has attained sufficient levels to permit substantial shipments on several days notice. It was further stated that the bright outlook on the raw material situation would permit a steady improvement in service.

At the same time, another major producer of synthetic resins introduced two new products on the market last week. Both materials were said to be ideally-suited for cellulosic lacquers, completely compatible with nitrocellulose and soluble in aromatic hydrocarbons, esters and ketones. One product is a nearly water-white modified alkyd resin with good initial color and color retention. Functioning as a partially plasticized resin, it is designed for use in pale-colored lacquers or bleached wood. The other new material was said to be a nondrying oil-modified plasticizing alkyd resin designed for use in the manufacture of quality nitrocellulose furniture lacquer or high-solids nitrocellulose metal lacquers. In addition to excellent flexibility, gloss and durability characteristics, the new resin was said to have good wetting and dispersion properties for pigments, making it an improved grinding medium for the preparation of lacquer and enamel pastes.

Shipment and consumption figures listed below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of Census.

Cellulose Acetate—Shipments and consumption of this material and mixed ester plastics in July amounted to 4,353,582 pounds, compared with 5,417,555 pounds in the preceding month.

Nitrocellulose—Shipments and consumption of nitrocellulose plastics, including fillers, plasticizers and extenders, amounted to 671,582 pounds of sheets and 220,641 pounds of rods and tubes in July, as against 731,502 pounds of sheets and 199,313 pounds of rods and tubes in June. Shipments of pyroxylin spread in July totaled 4,151,114 pounds, opposed to 4,556,689 pounds in June, 5,650,916 pounds in July, 1946, and 3,938,203 pounds in July, 1945.

Phenolic Resins—July shipments and consumption of this and other tar acid resins totaled 25,949,569 pounds, compared with 27,766,593 pounds in July. Molding materials, which are by far the largest item in this total, amounted to 16,638,810 pounds in July, as against 17,294,181 pounds in June.

Urea and Melamine Resins—Shipments and consumption of these materials in July were registered at 5,521,072 pounds, compared with 5,644,607 pounds during the preceding month. Dry-basis adhesives accounted for 3,872,906 pounds of the July total, as against 4,235,157 pounds in June.

Vinyl Resins—Shipments and consumption of vinyls rose slightly in July with 11,573,250 pounds, compared with 11,545,802 pounds during the precediing month.

Natural Resins

Although the market condition of these materials continued unsettled last week, several major importers reported some favorable straws in the wind. Foremost among these was said to be the lively interest among buyers which has developed of late over certain grades of Dutch East Indies natural resins, quotations of which were at cart prices. In addition, calls for copal gums were reported to be heavy in some quarters, with stocks of several importers unable to keep pace with the demand. Owing to the unstable conditions at the source, price information was still unavailable. Imports of copal gum totaled 1,001 baskets from Macassar last week, while dammar gum shipments during the week were registered at 740 bags from Singapore and Tandjong Priok.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Prices were firm last week as the market continued stable. Calls for the product still were said to exceed supply, limited as the output of the mate-

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Diethyl Phthalate—This material last week was quoted at 31½c. to 32¾c. per pound, for carload quantities, delivered; 32c. to 33½c. per pound, l.c.l., delivered, and 30c. to 31½c. per pound, tanks, delivered. The market was said to be steady, with supply and demand factors on a par with previous weeks, the former on the short side and the latter active.

Dimethyl Phthalate—No change in the market position of this lacquer material was noted during the period under review, as demand continued heavy, supply was still short and prices were firm. Quotations were 23¾c. per pound, carloads, delivered; 25½c. per pound, l.c.l., delivered, and 23½c. per pound, tanks, delivered.

Tricresyl Phosphate—The market position of the coaltar grade of this material was unchanged during the week, as quotations held firm at 32¼c. to 33c. per pound, carloads, delivered; 33c. to 33½c. per pound, l.c.l., delivered, and 31c. to 32c. per pound, tanks, delivered. Supply and demand were likewise at previous levels.

Triethyl Phosphate—This section of the market was stable at levels of the previous week during the period under review.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—This material maintained a relatively steady market position during the week, as supplies were reported to be somewhat short and buying moderate. Use of substitutes, such as starch and soy protein, continued. Interest in Argentine casein was said to be a little higher, but there were no real volume sales consummated. Prices were firm. Imported last week were 1,024 bags of casein from Montevideo and Port au Prince and 56 drums from London.

Glue—Total glue production in July amounted to 12,212,674 pounds, compared with 12,843,304 pounds in June and 8,697,247 pounds in July, last year. Shipments of glue in July totaled 12,184,972 pounds, as against 12,423,381 pounds in June and 9,367,946 pounds in July, 1946. Stocks on hand at the close of July were 8,781,418 pounds, opposed to 8,946,899 pounds held on June 30 and 8,530,043 pounds on hand at the end of July, 1946. Poor production during the summer was due to the poor drying season, according to major producers. Prices, which held firm last week, were considered in some quarters at their top levels.

Zein—Major producers of this material last week reposted that the market condition was continuing stable, as it has for some time now. Supply was said to be very good, and demand held at a normal rate. Prices were described as firm, and no changes were anticipated, at least on the basis of current conditions. Current quotations call for 25c. per pound for 1,000-pound lots and 26c. per pound for smaller quantities. Both prices are in bags, f.o.b. works.

Naval Stores

The United Kingdom's imports of turpentine in the first half of 1947 more than tripled in quantity those in the January-June period of 1946, according to the Board of Trade. Totals were 88,783 and 25,247 hundredweight, respectively. Meanwhile, gum turpentine on the Savannah market declined ¼c. per gallon during the week.

Imports of rosin in the United Kingdom for the January-June period of this year increased to 687,319 hundredweight, compared with 486,137 in the first six months of last year. Gum rosin prices on the Savannah market, at the same time, showed considerable increases for certain grades. On the up side were grades H, 33c. per hundredweight; I, 38c., and K, M, N, 48c., and WG, 49c. per hundredweight. Grades WW and X rose 11c. per hundredweight on Wednesday only to fall back to within 1c. of the week's opening quotation.

Savannah, Sept. 19.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk, gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	61½	120	424	376	10,200
Tuesday	61⅛	80	96	...	10,296
Wednesday	61	160	83	481	9,898
Thursday	61	...	276	304	9,870
Friday	61¼	120	235	321	9,784

Savannah, Sept. 19.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50
D	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
E	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
F	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
G	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02
H	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.35	7.35
I	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.40	7.40
K	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.50	7.50
M	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.50	7.50
N	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.50	7.50
WG	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.50	7.51
WW	7.50	7.50	7.61	7.50	7.51
X	7.50	7.50	7.61	7.50	7.51
	Drums				
Sales	100	100	200	165	100
Receipts	147	674	262	535	1,871
Shipments	...	...	...	2,421	2,829
Stocks	14,662	14,936	14,998	13,512	12,554

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CHICAGO — Philip E. Cale Co.
CINCINNATI — Denks & Sprinkel
CLEVELAND — S. S. Skeltes
DETROIT — C. W. Hess Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Conant Company, Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — C. N. Sutton
PHILADELPHIA — Loos & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — Jos. A. Burns
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Wells
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knapp
SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
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We can take care of your needs for this pigment.

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This product is also compatible in linseed oil systems and should offer new opportunities for improving iron oxide primers made with linseed oil essentially as the vehicle.

MINERAL PIGMENTS CORPORATION
MUIRKIRK, MARYLAND

Alumatone Corp. Opens Office in St. Louis

Alumatone Corporation, manufacturer of aluminum, chrome and gold paints, Los Angeles, has established a new factory at 9270 Olive Street road, St. Louis, Mo., in order to facilitate service to eastern, southern and middle western markets. Mitchell Miller, formerly head of factory production at the Los Angeles plant, has been placed in charge of the new facility, which will also be the headquarters of Wayne Goff, factory representative.

Pa. Color & Chemical Co. Operating at Doylestown

The Pennsylvania Color & Chemcial Company, organized in April in Doylestown, Pa., is now in operation producing lacquer base color dispersions and other products. The new company is under the direction of James E. Davis, formerly chief chemist of R.B.H. Dispersions, Inc., and J. M Fields, formerly with the technical service department of the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company.

The firm is engaged in the manufacture of color dispersions in various vehicles such as nitrocellulose, vinylite, alkyd resins and varnishes for sale to lacquer and paint manufacturers. They also produce paint and lacquer finishes for the trade sales field under private (customer) label, but are not operating as a direct competitor of finished product manufacturers. Interests of the company are also directed toward the manufacture of specialty items for the protective coating and allied fields.

Philadelphia Paint Technicians Discuss Surface Formulation

The September 17 meeting of the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club was addressed by Don Leever, of the Detroit sales service laboratory of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.

Mr. Leever discussed industrial primer surfacer formulation and the effect of various pigments and vehicle factors on the performance of the finish. Particular attention was paid to the effects of these factors on sanding, flexibility, enamel holdout, adhesion of surfacer to the metal and of topcoat to the surfacer, seeding, drying time, water permeability and blistering.

It was pointed out that water permeability of a surfacer shows a sharp increase beyond a pigment volume ratio of 46 percent. Mr. Leever stated that fibrous silicious pigments give a porous film and assist the speed of cure on baking whereas the tight pigment packing type of extenders, such as barytes, produce surfacers of delayed curing characteristics.

Sanding was improved, he declared, by the use of magnesium silicate. Clay pigments tend to clog the sandpaper, especially on wet sanding. This effect is somewhat overcome, he said, by the use of calcium carbonate pigments which also tend to prevent sanding through the film to the bare metal.

Mr. Leever stated that the use of about 10 percent urea-formaldehyde in the vehicle solids of a baking type surfacer enhances the speed of cure, enamel holdout, and sanding characteristics. Inclusion in the pigmentation of a minimum of 15 percent iron oxide or lithopone is necessary for the best hardness, he said, and a minimum of 5 percent zinc chromate is necessary for the best rust inhibitive action.

CDIC Club Hears Flaxseed Program Criticized

Members of the Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis and Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club at a recent meeting in Indianapolis heard Dr. Otto Eisenschiml, of the Scientific Oil Compounding Company, predict that the government price-support program for flaxseed may defeat its purpose of insuring an adequate supply of linseed oil by holding the price too far above that of competitive oils.

In discussing the economics of drying oils as they appear today, Dr. Eisenschiml emphasized that linseed oil is in a false position on the market, due to the price-support program. In another portion of his talk he urged the production clubs to take a more active part in matters of public and semi-public nature affecting the industry.

Gallowsbirds Elect

The Society of Gallowsbirds, exclusive fraternity of paint technicians guilty of specificationeering, held its annual conclave September 18 in New York. In the absence of the high gallowsbird, J. F. Brocker and the permanent high gallowsbird, J. J. Mattiello, Carleton Rose officiated as chairman and chief justice.

One offender was presented, Ed Haines, and he was indicted for perpetrating 3-205, arraigned, tried, convicted, and hanged.

There was no contest for the official posts for the ensuing year and a unanimous verdict was returned, convicting the following to serve the indicated terms:—

High gallowbird, Carl J. Schumann, of the Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn.

Antorney-general, C. R. Cornthwaite, Washington.

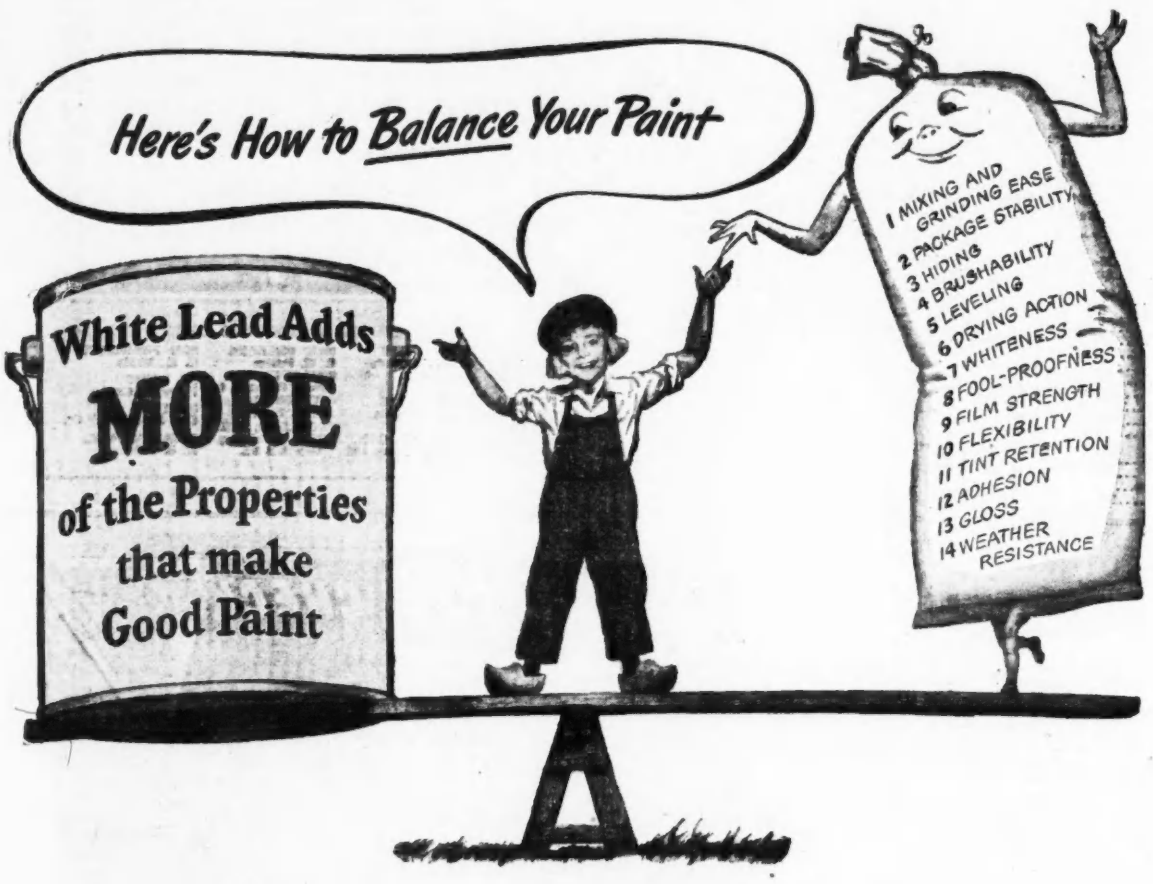
Clerk of the court, A. W. VanHenckeroth, Washington.

Keeper of the kiys, Gale C. Smith, of Berry Brothers, Detroit.

Chief hangman, C. G. Moore, of the Nubian Paint & Varnish Company, Chicago.

Woolsey Offers New Paints

The C. A. Woolsey Paint & Color Company, New York, is marketing new types of protective coatings called the 'Metalast' system of painting. The company states these paints contain new resins and lists as the chief attributes of the 'Metalast' system strong adhesion to all types of metals and high resistance to abrasion.



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Many of these paint-making benefits are directly traceable to White Lead's ability to form lead "soaps." Yes, as explained at the right, *Lead Soaps Mean Fine Paint.*

Consult National Lead's technical staff for the whole picture of how "Dutch Boy" Basic Carbonate White Leads fit into your formulations. Their recommendations are backed up by broad experience, including 30 years of continuous test-fence studies—the longest project of its kind on record.

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White Lead combines with oil to produce a distinctive type of soap formation having a fibrous structure. The photomicrograph at the left shows how multiple projections radiate from each central soap core.

As the soaps grow, these projections become intermeshed. Thus, the paint film is mechanically reinforced and given greater toughness, elasticity, adhesion and weather resistance.

White Lead's tendency to combine with linseed oil also explains the ready wetting of this pigment and consequent mixing and grinding ease.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—New York 6; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6, (National Lead Co. of Mass.); Philadelphia 7, (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.); Pittsburgh 30, (National Lead Co. of Pa.).

Dutch Boy *Basic Carbonate* **White Leads**
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Truscon Labs. Branch Head

Austin F. Tomes, former field sales manager of A. C. Horn division of Sun Chemical Corporation, has been appointed Eastern branch manager of Truscon Laboratories, paint manufacturing division of Devoe & Raynolds Company, Inc., located in Detroit, Mich.

NPVLA Fifty Year Club Seeks Additional Members

The fifty-year club of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association requests that executives, superintendents and salesmen who have served the industry for fifty or more years before October 1, 1947, apply to the club at 1500 Rhode Island avenue, N. W., Washington 5, D. C., for enrollment before the time of the annual convention of the association in November. There are no dues or assessments as the club is sponsored by the association.

The following men have joined the Fifty-Year Club since October 1, 1946:—Harry Armhein, secretary-treasurer of Longman & Martinez, Inc.; Charles J. Missack, sales manager of specialized production finishes for Keystone Varnish Company; Fletcher W. Rockwell, chairman of the board of National Lead Company; Milton S. Samuels, traveling salesman for the S. E. Grote Paint Store Company.

Producers Council to Stage Construction Exhibit Oct 1-2

The New York Chapter of the Producers Council will stage an informational exhibits parade at the Commodore hotel, New York, on October 1 and 2. The project will deal with the availability of new products or equipment for immediate construction; adapting established materials to modern architectural design, and methods of reducing residential building costs.

Among the exhibitors will be Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, General Electric Company, Johns-Manville Corporation, Aluminum Company of American, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., and Benjamin Moore & Co.

Hercules Powder Has 'Parlon' Available, Discontinues 'Parlon X'

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, has announced that "Parlon," its chlorinated rubber base for concrete paints and other protective coatings, is now readily available, and that, consequently, "Parlon X," chlorinated synthetic rubber will no longer be produced.

Cleveland Paint Group To Elect Officers Sept. 25

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual business meeting and election of officers at the Pine Ridge Country Club on September 25. In conjunction with the meeting, the group is planning a clam bake and its final golf outing of the season.

St. Regis Paper Company Acquires Management Rights

St. Regis Paper Company has acquired the right to manage and utilize 208,000 acres of long leaf and slash pine in the Suwannee forest, Ga. The growth, estimated to be 150,000 cords annually, will be used to supply pulpwood for the production of bleached and unbleached sulphate pulp.

Drumex Building Plant

A $175,000 plant for the reconditioning of steel containers for the chemical oil and paint industries will be erected near Houston, Tex., by the Drumex, Inc., Boston. The company, which was recently formed, plans to build five other plants in the future.

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Boiling Range °F. (ASTM)	400-575	400-700
Color, NPA	1.5	6.5
Saybolt Vis., sec., 100°F.	31	33
Pour Point, °F.	—35	—35
Aniline Point (mixed), °C.	14.5	15.3

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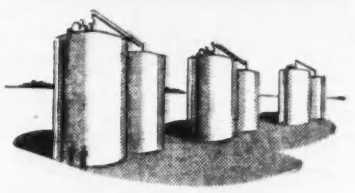

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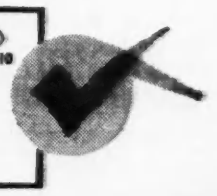
✱ NAPHTHENATES		SOLUBILITY (77° F.) LINSEED OIL 1-19	SOLUBILITY (77° F.) MINERAL SPIRITS 1-10
Lead	24%	No Cloud	No Cloud
Cobalt	6%	For At Least	For At Least
Manganese	6%	24 Hours	96 Hours
Zinc	8%		
Calcium	4%	PERMANENTLY SOLUBLE	



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• 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.
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German Zinc Industry Data Offered for Sale

OPD Washington Bureau

A study of the German zinc industry is presented in a British technical report on the uses of zinc in Germany now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The report gives information on equipment and methods used in rolling, extruding, alloying, die casting and drawing of zinc. One chapter of the report covers the use of zinc as a coating and describes hot dip, electro-galvanizing and spraying methods.

The investigators found that in Germany more than 98 percent of the total amount of zinc used for coatings was applied by hot dip galvanizing which was carried out by a large number of comparatively small firms. Information on methods used in seven plants visited by the investigators is contained in the report.

The report treats the industry as a whole but evaluations and methods used at individual plants are reported in detail in the appendix. Sixteen appendices give slab zinc specifications, composition, properties and working of zinc alloys, import and export statistics, and corrosion protection of zinc and zinc alloys. Photos, tables and drawings accompany the report.

Orders for the report, PB-75873 ("The Uses of Zinc in Germany"; 253 pages, tables photos, drawings; microfilm, $6; photostat, $17) should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Oil and Colour Chemists Elect Jordan President

Dr. L. A. Jordan, director of the Paint Research Station, Teddington, England, has been elected president of the Oil and Colour Chemists Association. He succeeds Dr. Harry W. Keenan, who had held the office for three years.

Other officers newly elected by the association are:—Vice-presidents, N. E. Bennett, J. Crombie, C. A. F. Hastilow, R. J. Ledwith, and W. G. Wade; honorary secretary, Rupert Law; honorary treasurer, G. W. Read-Baker; honorary editor, Dr. R. F. Bowles; honorary research and development officer, Dr. J. D. Morgan; honorary programs officer, H. Gosling.

Bakelite Corp. Issues Vinylite Resin Brochure

The Bakelite Corporation has published its second technical release in brochure form on vinylite resins for coatings and adhesives. The first release, published in March, dealt with the general characteristics, properties and performance of vinylite resin "VMCH" as compared with vinylite resin "VYHH." The second release deals with the technical aspects of the use of vinylite resin "VMCH" in pigmented coatings with respect to formulation, methods of dispersion, and such details.

Trade Briefs

Michael A. Brown, jr., former divisional sales promotion manager for Monsanto Chemical Company, has been appointed assistant publisher and editor of Plastics magazine of Ziff-Davis Publishing Company.

Battelle Institute, Columbus, Ohio, has appointed Paul L. Eness, formerly with Alabastine Paint Products Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., to its staff, where he will conduct research on organic protective coatings.

Paints, varnishes and lacquers sales in Canada were valued at $6,624,964 in April, a $1,098,572 increase over the same month last year, according to reports submitted to Dominion Bureau of Statistics by manufacturers normally accounting for 96 percent of total Canadian output.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Price trend of oils and fats continued upward last week. Demand was active, but light offerings restricted trading. Buying interest was mainly for prompt and nearby shipment and sales were consummated at price advances. Crude cottonseed and soybean oils were advanced 1 cent per pound for prompt and nearby delivery. Coconut was higher as a result of the $20 per ton increase in copra. Offerings of both materials were scanty. Corn oil was in scarce supply with buyers indicating willingness to advance bids to get supplies. A feature of the market was the strong position of tallow. Large consumers and exporters were seeking supplies and raised bids 2 cents per pound, without attracting much selling interest. Limited quantities were reported sold at the advance, as producers withdrew from the market. Outside buyers paid premiums above the higher levels. This strength was reflected in greases and other animal oils and quotations were boosted for these materials. Red oil and stearic acid were increased 6½ cents per pound; grease and tallow oils 6 cents per pound.

Department of Agriculture announced that only one offer was received from the trade (and subsequently withdrawn) in response to a request by the Commodity Credit Corporation for offers on contemplated purchases of bulk cottonseed and soybean oils for September and October delivery.

Cottonseed Oil

With trading active, bleachable cottonseed oil futures regained the sharp decline registered a week ago, and remained on a steady basis, despite the break in lard and grains. Buying of oil futures was reported against the sales of lard futures. Selling pressure on oil also was lacking and the market reflected the firmness in crude oil. Switching operations were light; March to May at 5 and 15 points, December to May at 32 and 35 points.

Offerings of crude oil continued scarce and market was firm under higher bids. Sales were reported at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, mills, for September, with bids at this figure were refused. October was sold at 21c. for first half of the month, and November-December at 20½c.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended September 19, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	2	23½	21¾	....
October	11	23¼	23	22½B
December	35	23	22.10	22.10@22.20
January	4	22.90	22.25	22.15@22.30
March	107	23.30	22.10	22.15@22.30
May	71	23.30	22	22.15@22.30
July	7	23.20	22.40	22.40B

Total sales—238 tankcars.

Crude cottonseed oil was reported sold at 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, September, and 21½c. October.

Memphis—Trading in crude cottonseed oil was light, with sales reported at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, Valley basis. Cottonseed meal 41 percent was quoted at $93.50 per ton September and $90 October Memphis. Mills sold up for September. Hulls, $12 per ton, mill points. Weather continues favorable for picking.

Linseed Oil

This market continued quiet and nominal last week. Crushers quoted raw oil nominally at 29.1c. and 29.4c. per pound tankcars for prompt shipment, but were not accepting business at this level. November-December was offered at 28.9c. tankcars, and sales of an occasional car was reported. Flaxseed was easier and declined 10c. to $6.40 per bushel, Minneapolis and Duluth on Thursday.

Linseed oil totals allocated for export for the fourth quarter of 1947 were announced by the Department of Agriculture to the following countries: Australia 2,200,000 pounds; Austria 2,200,000; Belgium 2,200,000; Netherlands 2,200,000; France 2,200,000; Union of South Africa 1,600,000; Italy 1,100,000.

Minneapolis—Linseed oil was in steady demand for immediate shipment but the deferred market was very slow as buyers bucked up against a 29c. price basis in tank cars. Despite the fact that other oils have advanced in recent weeks the 29c. linseed oil is said to be too high priced for large volume buying. There were scattered sales of oil reported at 28.5c. for November forward shipment. Additional premium of 1c. was asked for carlots cooperage and 2c. for warehouse lots. Shipping instructions on maturing oil contracts were in excellent volume with all classes of trade urging immediate delivery. Mills were running at full capacity to meet the demand.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	5,780,000	4,560,000
Since Sept. 1	17,000,000	16,500,000

Los Angeles—Light inquiry was noted in this market last week. Oil was quoted at 27c. per pound in carlots.

Flaxseed—Market was unsettled and declined 10c. per bushel. Seed receipts were liberal and mainly against former contracts.

Minneapolis—Flaxseed declined to $6.40 at the close Thursday. Seed receipts continued liberal—both by rail and by truck—but only a small percentage of the daily receipts went on sale, the bulk of the supplies going into terminal elevator storage. There is a general movement in the farming districts toward holding back on sale of various commodities but flaxseed comes in for special attention because of the large amount of money involved in individual cars. men's final estimate will range well over 40,000,000 bushels for the 1947 season. Much credit is given to the Flax Institute of the United States for the improvement in general quality of flaxseed, the educational program carried on stressing planting of good seed on

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Capric acid, 5c. per lb.
Caprylic acid, 5c. per lb.
Coconut oil, 1c. per lb.
fatty acid, 3c. per lb.
Corn oil, 1c. per lb.
fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, 1c. per lb.
fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $20 per ton.
Greases, 2c. per lb.
oil, 6c. per lb.
Lauric acid, 5c. per lb.
Linseed oil fatty acid, 5c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, 1c. per lb.
fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
Red oil, 6½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
alkali ref., 1c. per lb.
clarif., 1c. per lb.
fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 6½c. per lb.
Tallow, 2c. per lb.
fatty acid, 3c. per lb.
oil, 5½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Flaxseed, 10c. per bushel.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
203.1	187.8	165.9	205.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Crush Larger: August

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products from August 1 through August 31, 1947, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1947-48	1946-47
Receipts	[1]167,130	107,733
Crushed	102,148	88,033
On hand Aug. 31	165,321	137,506

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1947-48	1946-47
Produced	31,109,000	25,902,000
Shipped	29,677,000	23,946,000
On hand Aug. 31	[2]19,209,000	27,019,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1947-48	1946-47
Produced	[3]24,913,000	24,288,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand Aug. 31	[4]116,709,000	199,001,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1947-48	1946-47
Produced	47,068	37,831
Shipped	67,568	43,834
On hand Aug. 31	26,416	25,625

Hulls

	Tons 1947-48	1946-47
Produced	25,210	19,885
Shipped	24,114	19,980
On hand Aug. 31	34,580	25,830

Linters

	Bales 1947-48	1946-47
Produced	[5]31,807	26,073
Shipped	38,842	14,763
On hand Aug. 31	[6]72,396	46,304

[1] Does not include 98,339 and 117,806 tons on hand August 1, 1947 and 1946, respectively, nor 13,930 and 15,887 tons reshipped during the seasons 1947-48 and 1946-47.

[2] Includes 8,472,000 pounds at oil mills, 5,461,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 5,276,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 27,074,000 pounds of crude oil.

[4] Includes 112,673,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 4,036,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

[5] Includes 6,501 bales first cut, 20,057 bales second cut, and 5,249 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 617.8; first cut, 601.1; second cut, 629.0, and mill run, 596.1 pounds.

[6] Includes 66,140 bales first cut, 12,293 bales second cut and 3,963 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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proper land and weed control over the past two years.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1947-48	Receipts 1946-47	Shipments 1947-48	Shipments 1946-47
This week...	2,191,000	676,000	331,500	188,700
Since Sept. 1.	6,480,100	2,626,500	1,005,100	823,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Good demand was reported mainly for immediate requirements. Prices for dehydrated were maintained at current levels, while No. 3 was reduced ¼c. for carlots and ½c. for less quantities a week ago.

Coconut—This market reflected the strength in copra, and offerings continued limited. Crude oil was higher with sales at 15½c. per pound tankcars f.o.b. Pacific coast, October shipment and 15c. for October-November, an increase of 1c. for the week. Imports of Philippine coconut oil totaled 15,931,456 pounds from January 1 to August 30, 1947, it was reported by the Bureau of Customs. Prices of copra continued upward scoring a net gain of $20 for the week to $190 per short ton, f.o.b. Pacific coast following trading at $170 a week ago. Offerings were light for prompt and nearby shipment from the Philippines and the market was nominal. Copra production in Celebes for the month of August remained below the average of previous months, it was reported by Aneta. August exports of copra were 14,000 tons.

Corn—Supplies continued scarce and sales of occasional tankcars of crude were reported at 22c. per pound, tankcars, for prompt shipment, an advance of 1c. Inquiry was fairly active.

Peanut — Offerings continued scarce and the market was strong with cottonseed oil. Prices were up about 1c. per pound. Crude was quoted nominally at 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Southern mills.

Soybean—Trading was light owing to the scarcity of offerings. Consuming inquiry was active and the market was firm with the higher soybean prices. Prices were higher. Crude oil was sold at 20c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for September shipment, at 19c. for October and 18½c. November-December, same basis.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended September 19, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
October	..	..	..	20 N
December	..	..	..	20 N
January	..	..	..	22 A
March	..	..	..	22 A
May	..	..	..	22 A
July	..	..	..	20 N
September	..	..	..	20 N

Total sales—None.

Tung—Fair volume of business was reported for consumers account at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery during the past week. Higher cables from China late in the period caused some sellers to raise asking prices ¼c. Quotations ranged from 23c. to 23¼c. tankcars and at 24c. to 24½c. drums, carlots. Trading was reported at this level.

Los Angeles—The vegetable oils market was much stronger last week. Prices generally were higher, demand good. The trade expects this trend to continue. Oils in tankcars were quoted as follows:— Castor, cold pressed—27c. per pound, drums; coconut, crude—14c. per pound; cottonseed, crude—21c. per pound, f.o.b. Texas; mustardseed—18c. per pound; peanut, crude—20½c. to 21c. per pound, f.o.b. Texas; sesameseed, crude—25c. per pound; soybean—20c. Decatur; tung—23c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was sharply higher with the upward surge in tallow. Prices were entirely nominal and were up 2c. per pound for the week. Trading was limited, owing to the scarcity of offerings. Choice white was nominal at 18c. to 18½c. per pound as to quantity; house; 16¼c. to 17¼c., and yellow, 16½c. to 17½c., as to seller and quantity.

Lard—Prices were easier, in sympathy with grains last week. Futures were off under speculative selling, while cash lard declines were narrow. Cash lard, loose was 22c. per pound, bid and tierces 22.20c. per pound, Chicago.

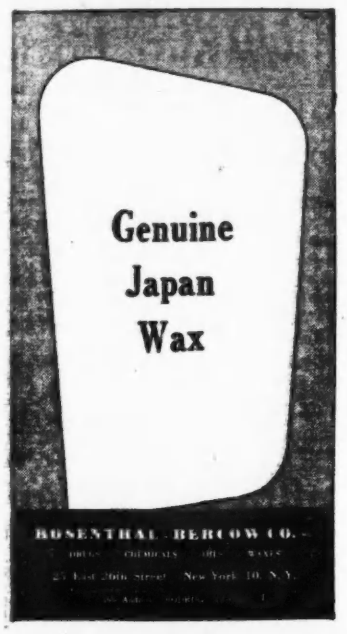
Tallow—With large consumers and exporters in the market for supplies and producers not offering, bids were raised 2c. per pound without attracting sellers last week. Light sales in fancy were reported at 18c. per pound, with buyers bidding for additional quantities at the same figure. Market was upset and entirely nominal. Fancy, 18c. to 19c., as to quantity; extra, 17¾c. to 18¾c., and special, 17½c. to 18½c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Grease Oil—Higher cost of pressing stock further advanced this market and quotations were raised about 6c. per pound. Offerings were light and with the stronger tone in grease and tallow, quotations were merely nominal. Prime burning, 26c. to 26½c.; extra winter strained, 25c. to 25½c., and common, No. 1, 23c. to 23½c., as to seller and quantity.

Oleo Oil — Prices were higher and were advanced at least 1c. per pound. Extra was merely nominal at 25c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow Oil—Higher prices were named for



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acidless to 25c. per pound, drums. Market was entirely nominal.

Fatty Acids

Caprie—Higher production costs advanced quotations of technical to 50c. per pound, drums, carlots. Caprylic was quoted at the same figure. Prices were entirely nominal.

Coconut—This acid was firmer with the steady advance of coconut oil. Quotations were boosted to 25¼c. to 25½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Corn—Steady advance in corn oil raised prices of single distilled acid to 16¾c. to 17¼c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Cottonseed — Market was advanced and nominal quotations ranged from 16¾c. to 17¼c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity and seller.

Linseed—Light acid was boosted sharply to 45c. per pound, drums, less carlots. Trading was light and quotations nominal.

Red Oil — Sharp advances in pressing stock resulted in price advances of 6½c. per pound, depending upon seller. Single distilled was quoted at 24¼c. to 24¾c. per pound, drums, carlots, and 23c., tankcars, as to seller; double, 26¾c. to 27¼c., drums, and 26½c., tankcars. Drums, less carlots, were 1c. per pound higher.

Soybean — Single distilled was increased to 16¾c. to 17¼c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Market was merely nominal.

Stearic—With pressing stock sharply advanced and tending higher, quotations were increased 6½c. per pound, according to seller. Consuming demand was improved, with offerings limited. Single pressed was quoted at 29c. to 29½c. per pound, bags, carlots, as to quantity; double, 29½c. to 30c., and triple, 31¾c. to 32¼c., same basis.

Tallow—Distilled was advanced 3c. to 3½c. per pound, as to seller reflecting the higher cost of pressing stock. Drums were quoted 17¾c. to 18¼c. per pound, carlots, depending upon sellers.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand for meal improved considerably this week, particularly in midwest, but mostly for September shipment only as buyers still afraid to book ahead. Many round lots of sacked 41 percent traded at $90, f.o.b. Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina for September. Every offering was taken, leaving unfilled bids in the market. A few lots of 41 percent slab cake sold at $85 for October, f.o.b. Valley mills, with $87 being asked for September. Sacked meal, 41 percent, sold at $93, f.o.b. Memphis, prompt. Sacked 41 percent meal is offered at $89, f.o.b. Southeastern mills for October but no trades have been reported.

Linseed Meal—Steps have been taken to procure linseed meal in the United States by Belgian government for farmers hard hit by the recent drought, it was reported by Aneta.

Minneapolis—Demand for meal was brisk and light offerings moved well at $85 per ton in the spot market, bulk, in carlots. Shipping instructions continued in heavy volume and meal shipments totaled 10,080,000 pounds as against 6,660,000 pounds last year.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1947-48	1946-47
This week	10,080,000	6,660,000
Since Sept. 1	28,560,000	20,780,000

Soybean Meal—Sacked 41 percent sold last week at $100, Decatur, for September shipment. Market very firm and sales of bulk have been reported in excess of $100 for September and first half October shipment. One major processor offered at $85.50, bulk, November-December-January coupled. Very few sales reported in Southeast due to tendency of buyers not to buy deferred shipments at this time.

Waxes

Candelilla—Light demand was noted for spot delivery. Prices were steady at current levels.

Carnauba—Improved small lot buying gave the market a firmer tone, Supplies on spot were limited and closely held. No. 3, North country ranged from 91c. to 93c. per pound and refined at 96c .to 98c., as to quantity. Yellow was scarce and firm at $1.35 to $1.40 per pound on spot. Exports of carnauba wax from Bahia, Fortaleza, and Paraiba, Brazil, in June, 1947, totaled 238 metric tons. The United States took 161 tons, and the remainder went to the United Kingdom, France, Australia, and Chile.

Unilever, N. V., fats, oil and margarin producer, Rotterdam, Holland, plans to issue 20,000,000 guilders worth of four percent cumulative preferred shares at 104 percent, bearing interest as of October 1, according to Aneta news agency.

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Oils Splitting Technique Provides Paint Raw Material

Valuable raw materials for the food and paint industries are being provided through a recently developed technique for splitting natural vegetable and animal oils, Dr. Stewart W. Gloyer of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company declared in a report to last week's meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Soybean oil has been divided into two fractions, one a fast drying oil and the other a greatly improved food oil well adapted to the manufacture of shortenings, Dr. Gloyer reported, pointing out that soybean oil ordinarily is neither a good drying oil nor a particularly good food oil. Moreover, he said, minor changes in the process will permit recovery of a by-product that is rich in vitamin E and other valuable materials.

The process is essentially a continuous distillation, aided by a solvent, furfural, which is derived from grain hulls and other agricultural waste, according to Dr. Gloyer. The process is similarly adapted to the fractionation of many other natural vegetable and animal oils, he declared.

The process is dependent on the use of selective solvents with which the oils are not completely miscible at operating temperatures. Thus, when a glyceride oil and a selective solvent, such as furfural, are brought together at a temperature lower than that of complete miscibility, two fractions are obtained."

One of the fractions consists predominantly of the solvent, while the other is chiefly oil, Dr. Gloyer explained. The solvent fraction contains most of the fast drying oil prized by the paint industry. The less active oils used in the food industry remain in the oil fraction.

Continuous distillation is used to separate the two fractions, he said.

Although many solvents are selective, the most practical and the one used commercially is furfural, six to fourteen parts of which are added to one part of the original oil, according to Dr. Gloyer, who emphasized that the ratio and temperature of the solvent are essential factors in determining the yield and quality of products.

Fats, Oils Oct.-Dec. Export Quotas Detailed by USDA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture has announced the following principal recipients of commercial export allocations of fats and oils, in pounds of fat content, for the fourth quarter of 1947:—

Lard:—American Republics, 25,995,000; France, 22,000,000; Belgium, 9,260,000; Finland, 2,500,000; Canada, 2,160,000; Poland, 2,200,000; United Kingdom, 2,200,000; Czechoslovakia, 2,120,000, and Norway, 1,300,000.

Shortening and other edible oils:—Belgium, 16,357,000 (largely the third quarter allocation transferred to the fourth quarter); France, 8,100,000; American Republics, 7,776,000; Canada, 6,800,000; Denmark, 6,200,000; Switzerland, 5,580,000; Netherlands, 4,300,000; Poland, 3,500,000; French Colonies, 2,805,000; Czechoslovakia, 2,600,000; Finland, 2,600,000; Philippine Republic, 2,195,000; Norway, 1,726,000, and New Zealand, 1,150.

Linseed oil:—Australia, 2,200,000; Austria, 2,200,000; Belgium, 2,200,000; Netherlands, 2,200,000; France, 2,200,000; Union of South Africa, 1,600,000, and Italy, 1,100,000.

Other inedible fats and oils:—France, 7,900,000; Netherlands, 4,400,000; American Republics, 3,935,000; Union of South Africa, 3,367,000; Czechoslovakia, 3,300,000; Norway, 2,200,000; India, 1,500,000; Switzerland, 1,342,000, and Finland, 1,100,000.

Soap:—Poland, 4,400,000; American Republics, 2,750,000; voluntary relief programs, 2,720,000; Union of South Africa, 2,200,000; Philippines, 1,500,000, and Czechoslovakia, 1,100,000.

Shelled peanuts (in oil equivalent):—Canada, 19,823,000; France, 13,010,000; Denmark, 9,529,000; Italy, 7,052,000; Netherlands, 7,209,000; Poland, 7,209,000; South Africa, 7,209,000; Czechoslovakia, 4,309,000; Philippines, 3,606,000; Venezuela, 2,807,000; British colonies and protectorates, 1,500,000; Switzerland, 1,451,000, and Finland 1,286,000.

Soybean Production in Indonesia To Be Studied by Dutch Group

Soybean and peanut production in Indonesia will be studied by a Netherlands group which will travel to that area to examine the possibilities of stimulating native cultivation of these items, according to Aneta news agency.

The group plans to explore virgin areas for the establishment of large mechanically operated plantations of peanuts and soybeans on the Celebes and Molucca islands. Reports and production estimates of the study group will be made the basis for invitations to trade circles to take part in the exploitation of the area.

Oilseed Crushing Plant To Be Built in Egypt

Construction of a new oil plant equipped to crush 150 tons of seeds daily is planned in Egypt, and the Ministry of Finance of that country has approved an application for $18,000 for the purchase of necessary machinery and equipment for the plant. A portion of the output of the plant will be traded by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for olive oil from countries which produce the latter.

Hasselman, Seaman, deRyss Leave Redding and Form Brokerage

Hasselman, Seaman, deRyss, Inc., broker in foreign and domestic fats, oils, and related commodities, has been formed in New York by William L. Hasselman, John S. Seaman and Roman R. deRyss, all formerly of J. H. Redding, Inc. Offices of the new firm are at 439 Madison avenue, New York 22, and the telephone is Eldorado 5-2466.

Seidlitz Paint & Varnish Co. Names Kyger Purchasing Agent

Seidlitz Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City, Mo., has appointed E. Ross Kyger director of purchases, to succeed R. Kenneth Ward. The latter has resigned from Seidlitz to become affiliated with the Sewall Paint & Varnish Company, a subsidiary of the American-Marietta Company.

Binney & Smith Offers Booklet

Binney & Smith Company, New York, distributor for the magnetic pigment division of Columbian Carbon Company, is issuing a booklet describing the colors manufactured by the division. It may be obtained by writing the company at 41 East Forty-second street.

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Advertising Index

Aeme Refining Corp. 63
Adam Chemical Co., Inc. 54
Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. 67
Albrecht Chemical Co., Inc. 34
Alkydol Laboratories, Inc. 66
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 67, 75
Allied Steel & Equipment Co. 77
Allison, Wm. M., & Co. 59
Alrose Chemical Co. 66
Amcon Corporation 71
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc. 35
American Chlorophyll, Inc. 54
American Cyanamid Co., Industrial Chemicals Div. 44
American Firstoline Corp. 79
American Key Products, Inc. 40
Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc. 54
Armour Chemical Div. 72
Arnold-Hoffmann & Co., Inc. 67
Atlas Powder Co. 22

Bagpak Incorporated 21
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1, 46
Barclay Chemical Co. 40
Barnett Laboratories 54
Barrett Division 42, 45
Becco Sales Corp. 30
Bendix Chemical Corp. 53
Bethlehem Steel Co. 43
Binney & Smith Co. 65
Birch-Kline Co., Inc. 79
Brill Equipment Co. 77
Brode Corp., The 71
Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Inc. 30
Burke, Edward S. 48

Calco Chemical Division 14
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept. 24
Camp Manufacturing Co. 72
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. 2, 50
Carroll, R. E., Inc. 64
Celanese Chemical Corp. 18, 80
Centflor Manufacturing Co. 61
Ceramic Color & Chemical Mfg. Co. 39
Chemical Manufacturing Co. 36
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 77
Chemical Sales Corp. 17, 80
Chemical Service Corp. 73
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 80
Chiris, Antoine, Co., Inc. 61
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 35
Cleveland Steel Barrel Co. 40
Coleman & Bell Co. 54
Columbian Carbon Co., Magnetic Pigment Div. 65
Commercial Solvents Corp. 6
Concord Chemical Co. 74
Conifer Chemical Co. 48
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 35, 36, 39
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 76
Coupe, Robert A. 39
Crosby Chemicals, Inc. 66
Croton Chemical Corp. 38

Darling & Co. 73
Delton Products Corp. 40
Diamond Alkali Co. 37
Dickerson Company 45
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co. 48
Diehl, Wm. & Co 71
Distillation Products, Inc. 52
Drug Laboratories, Inc. 48
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. 34, 39

Edwal Laboratories 49
El Dorado Oil Works 73
Emsco Equipment Co. 77
Emulsol Corporation 12
Enco Chemical Corp. 15
Enjay Company, Inc. 66
Equipment Finders Bureau 77
Erman-Howell Div., Luria Steel & Trading Corp. 78
Essential Aromatics Corp. 61
Eston Chemicals, Inc 39

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc. 80
Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 39
Fanning, Frank G., Co. 74
Felton Chemical Co., Inc. 25
Ferro Chemical Corp. 69
Fezandie & Sperrle 66
Fine Organics, Inc. 51
First Machinery Corp. 76, 78
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 60
Fritzsche Bros Inc. 60

Gartenberg, H., & Co., Inc. 41
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc 77
General Biochemicals, Inc. 50
General Chemical Co. 16
General Drug Co. 61
George, G. S., Sales Co. 39
Golwynne Chemicals Corp. 13
Goodrich, B. F., Chemical Co. 10
Gowdy, T. F., Co. 72
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 34
Gross, A., & Co. 71
Grumman, J. B., Co. 59

Haeuser Shellac Co., Inc. 69
Hardesty, W. C., Co. 71
Heat and Power Co., Inc. 78
Heyden Chemical Corp. 48
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 57
Horn, Jefferys, & Co. 70
Hunt, Philip A., Co. 34
Hunt Chemical Works, Inc. 40
Hutchinson D. W., & Co., Inc. 60

Industrial Raw Materials Co. 63, 71
Inland Alkaloid Company 47
International Selling Corp. 39
Iron & Steel Products Co. 77, 78

Jones & Laughlin Steel Barrel Co. 38

Katz, Dr. Alexander, & Co. 61
Kelco Company 57
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co., Inc. 70
Keto Chemical Co. 55
Kolker Chemical Works, Inc. 39
Koppers Company, Inc. 43
Koster Keunen Mfg. Co., Inc. 74
Krim Ko Company 59

Lamex Chemical Corp. 85
LaPine, Arthur S., & Co. 50
Leberco Laboratories 55
Lemke, B. L., & Co., Inc. 48
Lenway, Fred H., & Co. 36
Lever Brothers Company 48
Loeb, H., & Son 77
Lucidol Corp. 49
Lueders, George, & Co. 60

Machinery & Equipment Corp. 78
Magnetic Pigment Division Columbian Carbon Co. 65
Mannus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 8, 60
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 66
Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc. 48, 50, 55
Marine Magnesium Products Corp. 51
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. 28
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 47
Metalsalts Corp. 49
Meyer, Herman, Drug Co. 48
Mineral Pigments Corp. 68
Monsanto Chemical Co. 19
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 41

National Lead Co. 68
National Rosin Oil & Size Co. 70
Natural Products Refining Co. 41
Neuberg, William D., Co. 11
Neville Company 65
Newark Steel Drum Co. 70
Niagara Chlorine Products Co. 41
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co., Inc. 62

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Pancoast, B. K., Co., Inc. 59
Parsons, M. W. 70
Peek & Velsor, Inc. 58
Penick, S. B., & Co. 56, 62
Pennsylvania Coal Products Co. 50
Pennsylvania Refining Company 63
Perry Equipment Corp. 78
Petrolite Corp., Ltd., Wax Division 73
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 33
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 79
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 17, 80
Polak's Frutal Works 62
Potash Co. of America 45
Prentiss, R. J., & Co., Inc. 50, 58
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 48
Purocaine, Inc. 54

Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 35
Reade Manufacturing Co. 53
Riches-Nelson, Inc. 50
Richter, Gedeon, Pharmaceutical Prods., Inc. 50
Rohm & Haas Co. 36
Rosenthal, Bercow Co., Inc. 72
Roure-DuPont, Inc. 61
Rufert Chemical Co. 13

Schimmel & Co., Inc. 62
Seydel Chemical Co. 61
Sharples Chemicals Inc. 1
Shell Chemical Corp. 23
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 63
Skelly Oil Co. 27
Smith Chemical & Color Co., Inc. 80
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. 70
Solvay Sales Corp. 29
Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) 69
Standard Specialty & Tube Co. 51
Stauffer Chemical Co. 35
Stein Equipment Co. 77

Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp. 55
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. 36
Thurston & Braidich 59
Todd, A. M., Co. 61
Tombarel Products Co. 62
Toms River Chemical Corp. 54
Truland Chemical & Engineering Co. 66
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 40

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 2, 50
Union Standard Equipment Co. 77
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. 53
United States Potash Co., Inc. 45
Universal Trading Corp. 74

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 62
Van Gelder Fanto Corp. 55
Van Pels, Max 59
Victor Chemical Works 20
Virginia Smelting Co. 39
Vitro Manufacturing Co. 36

Wah Chang Trading Corp. 72
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 72
Wilson-Martin Div. 71
Witco Chemical Company 31

Ziegler, G. S., & Co. 70
Ziegler Pharmacal Co. 54
Zink & Triest Co. 59
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 40

Trade Briefs

Herbert D. Armstrong, assistant treasurer of Standard Oil Company of California, has been appointed assistant to the chairman of the board.

Ashland Oil & Refining Company, Ashland, Ky., is planning construction of a thirty-acre petroleum terminal on the Ohio river near Jeffersonville, Ky.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., New York, is building a new 127-mile pipeline to supply petroleum products to most of the state of Maine. The line, which is scheduled to be completed in late 1948 or early 1949, will run from South Portland, through Hallowell, near Augusta, to Bangor, and will also serve Lewiston.

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2—Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50" with accessories.

2—Hersey Direct Heat Dryer,, 4' x 26' and 7' x 30'.

1—Ruggles Cole Dryer, 8'6" x 75'.

7—Traylor Rotary Coolers, 8'3" x 45'11".

2—Roto Louvre Dryers, 3' x 20' and 7'5" x 20'.

6—Rotary Kilns or Dryers, up to 80' long, diameters from 3' to 10'.

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1—Sharples No. 6 Super Centrifuge.
2—De Laval No. 600 Clarifiers.

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2—2,000 and 3,000 lb. Dry Powder.
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W. & P., Day Cincinnatus and Imperial Type Mixers; Hottmar Paragon, Read, Single and Double Arm from 2 gallons to 300 gallons.
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Gayco 8 ft. Air Separator.
Schutz O'Neill, Jay Bee, Williams, Gruendler, etc., Pulverizers.
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Ermold and World Semi-Automatic Labeling Machines.
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Copper Stills and Vacuum Pans.
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Schutz O'Neill Rotex, and Allis-Chalmers Lowhead Sifters.
Package Machinery Co., Johnson, Miller, all types of Wrapping, Packaging and Cartoning Equipment. (Please submit Samples of your item with Your Inquiry.)

ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE. WRITE OR WIRE COLLECT FOR DETAILS AND PRICES. SEND FOR LATEST CIRCULAR!

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PRICED TO INVITE YOUR IMMEDIATE PURCHASE

2—Porter 5'x6' Pebble Mills—25 HP exp. proof motors.
3—Devine 17 shelf single door Vacuum Dryers.
6—Filter Presses from 7" x 7" to 30" x 30", open and closed delivery.
7—Porter model M.G. No. 2 Pony Mixers.
1—Filling Machine Co. Piston Filler.
3—Colton, Stokes Tube Closers and Crimpers.
10—Spiral and paddle type Mixers from 50 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.
1—Kent, 10" x 30", 3 roll mill, water-cooled.
5—K.K. and U.S. Bottle Rinsers.

NEW & USED S.S. KETTLES
The new kettles are stainless steel throughout from 30 to 200 gallons. The used kettles have steel jackets from 20 to 100 gallons with covers.

3—Mikro Bantam Pulverizers, with motors.
1—Abbe Bluttergess Sifter, motor drive.
3—Day and Campbell 8 and 20 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—500 gal. steel jacketed and agitated Sulphonator.
1—Kux Lohner Tablet Press up to 2½".
2—Stainless steel Condensers — 210 sq. ft.
2—New Swenson single effect Evaporators, Karbate tubing.
1—Tolhurst 26" stainless steel centrifuge, perforated Basket.

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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed kettles, stainless steel and aluminum, 30 to 250 gals. capacity.
1—Dopp 125 gal. Steam Jacketed Kettle with agitator.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
New Elec. Immersion Heaters, stainless, 500 watt, 115 volt, $15.00 ea.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers 8 & 24 cu. ft.
54—Pumps, Steam and Electric, made of iron, bronze, stainless steel, rubber.
1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. Motor.
1—18-Spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

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2—Model "K" Stainless Kom-bi-nators—like new.

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Agents wanted—Sell finest quality petrolatums and white oils produced by one of the world's first refiners of select Pennsylvania crude. South and South-west territories are open. Reply to OPD 965.

AGENCIES WANTED

If you have a by-product or waste material that you cannot find a use for we would be interested in developing it. We have converted several useless by-products into very profitable major products. OPD 962.

We are prepared to offer manufacturers a competent sales and distribution service backed by 20 years of successful sales experience. Whether you need a broader coverage for a single product or an eastern sales representative for a wide variety, we invite your inquiries. William M. Stieh & Co., 20 Vesey St., New York 7, N. Y.

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Have capital to invest in going chemical concern producing fine chemicals. Can also assist materially in sales and distribution. OPD 972.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For sale—Large J. H. Day dry powder mixer. Working capacity 1,000 pounds. Complete with drive and 7½ H.P. motor. Good condition. Attractive price. OPD 970.

For sale—23 gallon, solid stainless steel, high temperature, reactor unit—suitable full vacuum, equipped with agitator, electrical heating mantle, transformers, etc., permitting temperature control within range of 40 to 300 degrees C. OPD 973.

We offer for sale two (2) used No. 10 Niagara Steel Drum Seamers complete with motors, chucks and seaming rolls. Reply to OPD 974.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Sodium sulfate (natural, anhydrous) car lots. New property opening. Shipments to be made soon. Frank M. Darrow, Box 303, Trona, California.

Manufacturer of iodinated protein powder containing about 17 percent organically combined iodine can supply this product in bulk to domestic and foreign drug manufacturers. OPD 971.

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Red Iron oxides, natural and synthetic; available for prompt delivery; continuous supply; samples and quotations upon request. OPD 939.

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Lithopone, Titanated lithopone, Titanium dioxide. Reasonable premiums. Give full particulars. OPD 937.

Oxalic acid, sodium sulphide, caustic soda, urea, Top prices paid. Submit details. OPD 967.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 946.

PLANTS OFFERED

For sale: Complete plant for manufacturing candles. Group of twelve machines, Houchin Machinery Co. Capacity of each machine over 600 candles approximately. For assorted sizes: large, thick, medium, small and thin. Pedro R. Morera, Luyano at Lopez Streets, Havana, Cuba.

Two new buildings—ideal for offices, warehousing, retail, light manufacturing, etc. Includes finely detailed dwelling, ample for small family or what have you. Ideal southern California location. Write to 5555 Cahuenga Blvd., North Hollywood, Calif.

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Englishman, ex-R.A.F. officer, energetic, 20 years as successful paint salesman, speaks French, Hindustani and some Spanish, loves selling, seeks situation in the U. S. A. Highest references and fidelity bond. Present remuneration 12-0-0 pounds sterling, weekly, plus expenses. Will pay own passage and work on commission basis if desired. Reply to A. S. Whiffin, Tudor House, Congresbury, Bristol, England.

POSITIONS WANTED

For plant managers, production supervisors, engineers, research chemists, bacteriologists, analysts, pharmacologists, salesmen, sales managers, and technically trained executives call or write Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau, Inc. (Agency), 45 John Street, New York City. Telephone COrtlandt 7-9650.

Position wanted by chemist with practical manufacturing experience in adhesives, starches, soaps. OPD 966.

Graduate chemist, long experience development and technical sales service adhesives and protective coatings. Seek long term connection either in sales or development new products. Must be located New England area. OPD 968.

Salesman—Paints, varnishes, shellacs: over 25 years' selling experience with large following and established trade in the metropolitan area among leading jobbers, retail paint stores, parquet floor supply houses, etc., wishes to connect first-class manufacturer. OPD 969.

PROCESSES OFFERED

Antipyrine, aminopyrine. Manufacturing process of making these materials offered for sale. OPD 975.

SERVICES OFFERED

Wax chemist, extensive experience in development and manufacture of microcrystalline waxes, industrial wax blends, floor waxes, emulsions, shoepolishes, dressings, cleaners, other household specialties, cosmetics, offers his consulting services. Kroner Laboratories, 275 Water Street, New York 7, N. Y.

PHOSPHATE LEASE

United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received until 1 p.m., Eastern Standard time, October 23, 1947, for the following described lands situated in Silver Bow and Beaverhead Counties, Montana: lots 7, 8, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, W½SE¼ sec. 30, lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, NE¼, E½NW¼, NE¼SW¼, NW¼SE¼ sec. 31, SW¼NW¼ sec. 32, SW¼NW½, R. W., SW¼SW¼ sec. 5, lots 2, 3, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, SE¼ sec. 6, (excluding 20.66 acres embraced in patented mineral survey No. 10063), lots 3, 4, NE¼NE¼, SE¼SW¼, S½SE¼ sec. 7, NW¼, N½SW¼, SW¼SW¼ sec. 8, NW¼NW¼, sec. 17, N½N½ sec. 18, T. 2 S., R. 9 W., and the SE¼ sec. 12, T. 2 S., R. 10 W., P.M., 2049.81 acres. This land is offered at a minimum bid of $1 an acre to qualified bidders of the highest cash amounts per acre as a bonus for the privilege of leasing under the phosphate provisions of the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 451, 30 U.S.C. 211 et seq.), subject to the following conditions: (1) A royalty of 5 percent of the gross value on all run-of-mine, crushed, pulverized, or beneficiated phosphate rock, sold or used by the lessee, for the manufacture of phosphate, and on all associated mineral products produced from the leased land, f.o.b. the point of shipment. Such royalty shall not be less than 15 cents a ton of 2,000 pounds, mine run, for phosphate rock analyzing on a B.P.L. basis 55 percent or less, plus 1 cent a ton for each percent contained B.P.L. above 55 percent, averaged for the royalty period. It is expressly agreed that the Secretary of the Interior may establish reasonable minimum values for the purpose of computing royalty on any phosphate rock and associated mineral products, due consideration being given to the highest price paid for a part or a majority of the production of like quality products for the same general area, the price received by the lessee, posted prices, and other relevant matters. The United States reserves the right to take its royalty in kind. (2) A minimum investment of $100,000 during the first three years of the lease; and (3) A minimum production of 10 tons an acre, beginning with the fourth year of the lease, and otherwise substantially in accordance with the lease form set out in the regulations (43 CFR 196.14) as amended. The bids must be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., and each bidder must submit with the bid one-fifth of the amount bid in cash or by certified check on a solvent bank, or by money order, made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and file the showing of qualifications to receive a lease, required under 43 CFR 196.6(a), (b) and (c), as amended. The envelope shall be plainly marked, "Bid for phosphate lease. Not to be opened before 1 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, October 23, 1947." No bids received after the hour fixed herein for receiving bids will be considered. The remainder of the bonus and the annual rental at the rate of 25 cents per acre must be paid and a corporate surety bond in the sum of $5,000 must be furnished by the successful bidder prior to the issuance of a lease (43 CFR 196.12). The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon acceptance of the successful bid. Bidders are warned against violation of section 59, U. S. Criminal Code, approved March 4, 1909, prohibiting unlawful combination or intimidation of bidders. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Fred W. Johnson, Director.

Advertising Index now on Page 75

Stein, Hall Names Kline Charlotte Branch Manager

Stein, Hall & Co., importers and manufacturers of starches, dextrins and gums, New York, has appointed William N. Kline, jr., manager of its branch office at Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Kline joined the organization as a chemist in 1929 and in the following year was transferred to the sales staff. He was named assistant manager of the Charlotte office in 1943, and since June 1 of this year has been its acting manager.

SELLING!!!

BOTTLE CLEANERS
9—Pneumatic Scale Automatic inverted type air blower.
2—U. S. Rotary Automatic 60-bottle capacity rinser.

CAPPERS
3—Pneumatic Scale 6-head Auto.
1—Liq. Carb. 6-head crowner.
1—Resina Single Head Automatic.

COLUMNS
1—Cast Iron "Bubbler Plate," 20" dia., 20 sections each 8½" high, one plate per section and eight caps per plate.
1—Copper, continuous type, 30" dia., 14 chambers each 18", top 30" and bottom 42". This unit is block-tinned throughout.

CONVEYORS
12—Belt type, 6" to 22" wide, 16' to 117' lg. Complete with motor and drives.
1—NEW Portable belt type, 12" wide, 10' long.

CRUSHERS
3—Jaw type Allis Chalmers, 6" and 10".
1—Clay Crusher (2) Rolls, 10" dia. x 13½" lg.

FILLERS
1—Karl Kiefer Viscose, piston type.
1—Consolidated Powder, Auto. type, stainless.
1—MRM 12 Spt. Vacuum Stainless Contact parts with conveyor.

FILTERS
2—Shriver, 30" x 30", 46 wood plates and frames.
1—PRESS, 35 RECESSED PLATES, 30" x 30", C.I. 1¾" THICK, OPEN DELIVERY CENTER FEED, R.C.
1—Sweetland No. 5 Pressure leaf type.
1—Kelly 450. Pressure leaf type.
1—Oliver rotary continuous, 4' x 5' and 8' x 12' acid type.

CENTRIFUGALS
1—Denver Co., 20" bronze basket.
2—Sharples Pressuretite No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Tolhurst 36" suspended bronze basket.

KETTLES
24—NEW, Stainless; 20, 50, 150, 200 and 360 gals., capacity 100 lbs., W.P. in jacket.
8—Copper jacketed; 50, 65, 75 and 100 gals.

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1—Day 80 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—O. & T. 100 Gal. Lead Mixers with 5 HP Motors.
1—W. & P. 20 Gal. Mixer—Double Arm—with 10 HP Motor.
2—Day 15 Gal. Pony Mixers, M.D.
2—Day "D" Powder Mixers—600-lb., M.D.
1—Howe 2,000-lb. Horiz. Powder Mixer.
1—Howe 3,000-lb. Horiz. Powder Mixer & Sifter, M.D.
1—Day 5,000-lb. Jumbo Mixer, M.D.

TABLET MACHINES
6—Stokes "F" Single Punch to ¾" dia.
4—Colton "2B" Single Punch to ½" dia.
6—Colton No. 2 Rotary to ¾" dia.
1—Stokes "D" Rotary to 1" dia.
6—Stokes Rotary "D4" to 1" dia.
1—Stokes "DD-2" Rotary—31 Hole Head.
1—Colton No. 3 Rotary Wet Granulator, M.D.

Send for Bulletin A-18 Listing Agitators, Centrifuges, Dryers, Elevators, Fillers, Grinders, Kettles and Tanks, Labelers, Retorts, Sterilizers, Case Sealers, Etc.

THE MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORP.
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Manager Wanted

American manufacturer, importer, exporter, and distiller of essential oils and aromatic chemicals, fruit flavors, with offices in New York City, is looking for a man with years of experience in this industry. Must have ability to manage sales, production, and importation of complete line. Age limit about 50. Compensation for qualified man unlimited. Give complete details. Box 964, Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter.

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Immediate Shipment
3 Stainless Steel Perforated Baskets, Type 347 metal, for standard Bird Centrifugal 48"
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NEW PRESSURE
STORAGE TANKS
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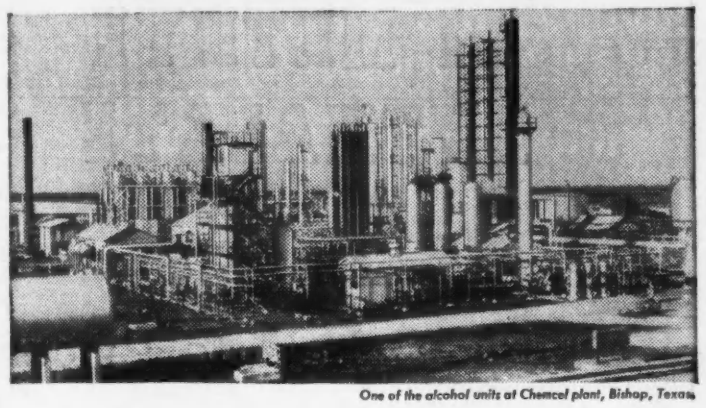

One of the alcohol units at Chemcel plant, Bishop, Texas

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